

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1916—VOL. IX, NO. 25

PRICE TWO CENTS

FRENCH SENATE VOTES AGAINST PEACE PROPOSAL

Records Its Determination Not to Talk of Settlement While Territory Is Occupied—Victorious Conclusion Is Aim

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—M. Briand secured a great personal success in the Senate on Saturday when after secret sessions the Senate voted by 194 votes to 60 an order stating that the Senate, placing on record that France cannot make peace with the enemy in occupation of its territory, and is determined to give to a war forced upon us a victorious conclusion worthy of the heroism of our soldiers to whose immortal glory once again it pays tribute, noting the declarations of the Government and being confident that in agreement with the grand committee and under control of Parliament it will take the most energetic measures to insure our definite material superiority over the enemy, to organize under a single and energetic direction the whole powers of army and country and to defend with foresight and firmness the dignity and prestige of France, passes to the order of the day.

Swiss Peace Attitude

Federal Council Ready to Aid in Securing Settlement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A note has been addressed by the Swiss Federal Council to all belligerents stating that the "generous personal initiative of President Wilson will not fail to awaken a deep echo in Switzerland. Faithful to her duties which the strictest observation of neutrality imposes upon her, united by the same friendship to the two groups of powers at present at war, isolated in the middle of a frightful melee of peoples, seriously threatened and affected in her spiritual and material interests, our country longs for peace."

Switzerland is ready to aid with all her feeble strength in putting an end to the sufferings of the war which she sees being endured every day by interned, by seriously wounded and by deported. She is willing to lay the foundations for a fruitful collaboration of peoples. That is why the Swiss Federal Council seizes with joy the opportunity to support the efforts of the President of the United States.

"Switzerland would esteem herself happy if she can, even in the most modest measure, work for a rapprochement of the nations at war and the establishment of a lasting peace."

Peace Note Opposed

Dean of Westminster Against the American Proposal

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The dean of Westminster, the Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, preaching in Westminster Abbey yesterday, said:

"It is our resolve, God helping us, to overthrow military brigandage in Europe."

(Continued on page two, column two)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The only fighting of any importance during the week end has occurred in the Rumanian theaters. The army of Field Marshal von Mackensen has now apparently succeeded in occupying the whole of the Dobruja. Petrograd admits the evacuation of Tulcea, a considerable town on an arm of the Danube near the Bessarabian frontier, whilst Berlin reports that, after capturing Isakchia on the Danube, some 20 miles northwest of Tulcea, the German forces are besieging the bridgehead "to which the Russo-Rumanian forces have retreated." In Rumania proper, heavy fighting has taken place north of the Buzu-Rimnik road, where the Russians admit the loss of a height, but claim success at all other points. Petrograd also claims success for the Russian forces in the Uzil Valley.

A London official statement reports the capture by the British forces in Egypt of a strong Turkish position at Maghdadah, east of the Suez Canal, taking 1130 prisoners, two guns, and much war material.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The statement issued yesterday by army headquarters says:

Front of Archduke Joseph: Near Cimbrsaw, our patrols dominating the advance ground, repulsed several Russian detachments.

North of Soemeeo, in the Oltus Valley, our fire pushed back the Russians, who twice attacked.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In Great Wallachia new engagements are in progress.

Our Dobruja army has captured

(Continued on page six, column one)

ATTENTION FOR AFFAIRS IN INDIA DESPITE THE WAR

Lord Chelmsford Says Rapid Changes Not Consistent With Development on Sound Lines

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CALCUTTA, India (Tuesday)—Replies to an address, Lord Chelmsford declared the war would not prevent the Government of India from giving its earnest attention to the problems of this great empire. "The growing self-respect and self-consciousness of her great people," he continued, "are plants we ourselves have watered and if the blossom is not always what we expect it is not for us to blame the plant. There are doubtless some of you who think our footsteps halting and our progress slow but I should be dishonest if I held out any hope that progress would be rapid. Neither the British constitution nor British temperament is fond of catastrophic changes, nor are such changes consistent with development on sound and healthy lines."

India Ready For All Demands

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DELHI, India (Tuesday)—The Vice-roy, Lord Chelmsford, replying to Mr. Lloyd George's message, telegraphed: "I can assure you that the princes and people of India are at one in their determination to see the war through to a victorious finish; any demand that may be made on them will be willingly and cheerfully made."

Great Welcome to Viceroy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The recent visit of the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, to Burmah has been a great success and despite the request for a quiet reception he was accorded a royal welcome.

CAVALRY ADDS TO SUCCESS IN EGYPT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

On Friday afternoon British mounted troops carried a strong enemy position at Maghdadah, 20 miles southeast of El Arish, after an engagement beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning. Five hundred prisoners were

Port Said O
El-Arish O
Maghdadah O
Cairo O
Suez O

Diagram shows location of Maghdadah where British mounted troops have carried a strong enemy position.

taken. Aircraft cooperated, attacking with bombs and machine gun fire from a low altitude.

A later official statement says:

A full report from Maghdadah is not yet at hand. The total captures are now 1130 prisoners, at least two guns and a large quantity of arms and war material. The enemy casualties were considerable. Our airmen continue to harass the enemy.

Sunday—A British official statement issued yesterday says:

Yesterday our aircraft carried out several successful raids in the El Arish region (Egypt). At Maghdadah about a ton of high explosives were dropped on the enemy concentrations, causing many casualties to the personnel.

Attacks were made on Beersheba (southern border of Palestine) and Aja, and an important railway bridge over a deep ravine at Tel El Sharla, 15 miles north of Beersheba, was seriously damaged. All our machines returned safely.

ATTACKS PLACE GREEK QUESTION ON A NEW BASIS

British Minister at Athens Instructed So to Inform Greek Government—Entente Group Considering Further Demands

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Lord Cecil states in parliamentary papers that the Allied governments consider that the unjustifiable December 1 attacks in Athens place the whole question on a fresh basis and the British Minister at Athens was instructed so to inform the Greek Government and not to regard the surrender of batteries as reparation for outrages committed.

Mr. A. J. Balfour says the Allied governments base their December 1 ultimatum on the primary consideration of the safety of the armée d'Orléans. They are now considering the exact form which should be given to their further demands, which will, in any case, include a demand for the release of political prisoners and for compensation for those who have unjustly suffered.

The British Minister in Athens has been instructed to secure if possible the publication of M. Venizelos' denunciation of the forgery published in Athens.

Venizelists Arrested

Release of Persons in Legation Service Demanded

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—A Greek official communiqué, which denies that the houses and shops of Venizelists are threatened, gives the total of Venizelists arrested from Dec. 1st to the 20th, inclusive, as 268. Altogether 91 were released for lack of evidence, 118 were detained for examination; two were sent before the Correctional Court; 50 were under examination; none were shot.

Entente representatives had an interview with Professor Lambros, the Greek Premier, on Saturday and demanded the release of persons in the legation service. They also dealt with the arrests of Mr. Bridgeman and Mr. Rendel, secretaries of the British legation. Permission was granted the representatives to visit General Cocakos and Dr. Benakis, Mayor of Athens, in prison.

To Take Charge of Legation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—M. L. Caftanzoglou will start shortly on a special mission to London where he will take charge of the Greek legation. He is a doctor of law and member of the Victorian order and has previously served in London as secretary of the Legation and chargé d'affaires.

TORONTO PAPERS BAR LIQUOR NOTICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The World and the Mail and Empire have joined in with the Globe and the Star and will henceforth exclude all liquor advertisements from their columns. There is a movement among temperance people to boycott papers carrying such notices, both as to having them come into their homes and as to using their columns for advertising.

STREET NAMES ON LAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Board of Control has sanctioned an appropriation of \$3500 to cover the cost of painting the names of streets on the street lamps.

NO TIME LIMIT FIXED TO FORCE MEXICAN ANSWER

State Department Says No Official Notice Has Been Given—Carranza Remains Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inquiries at the Mexican Embassy and at the State Department failed to bring forth verification of the statement published in some newspapers to the effect that today (Tuesday) is the last day allowed General Carranza for signature of the protocol drawn up by the Mexican-United States joint commission, and that if such signature is not forthcoming the commission will be dissolved.

The State Department refers all inquiries to Secretary Lane, who is chairman of the joint commission, and gives no further information than that official notice has not gone from the State Department to the Mexican Embassy as to a time limit for signature of the protocol.

Indications point to a final issue being made of the protocol soon.

There is nothing upon which to base expectation that General Carranza will recede from his position, taken when it was first submitted to him, to the effect that he will not accord the United States the right to send armed forces upon Mexican soil at will, even to follow a "hot trail." The United States is said to be unwilling to grant a reciprocal privilege to Mexico, and it is considered improbable that General Carranza will refuse to give up the position which he took when the punitive expedition first started into Mexico.

Diaz Victory Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican Embassy has received a telegraphic message from First Chief Carranza saying that the newspaper reports that the cities of Puebla, Jalapa and Orizaba had been taken by Diaz and Robles, and that Zapatistas were surrounding the City of Mexico are entirely without foundation.

ROYAL MESSAGE TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—King George sent the following Christmas message to the Army and Navy: "I send you, my sailors and soldiers, hearty good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. My grateful thoughts are ever with you for the victories gained, for the hardships endured and for your unfailing cheerfulness. Another Christmas has come round and we are still at war but the Empire, confident in you, remains determined to win, May God bless and protect you."

RUMANIA AND THE WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

JASSY, Rumania (Tuesday)—On Christmas day the King and Crown Prince of Rumania were present at a meeting of senators and deputies at the National Theater, being accorded an enthusiastic reception. The King said, in a speech, that "the war which has drenched the world in blood for two years has shown that Austria-Hungary in her present condition can no longer subsist as a factor of equilibrium of Europe." It was, he continued, Rumania's duty to join the Entente in order to defend the interests of their race and assure unity and the future of the country. The war had imposed upon Rumania hardships and sacrifices which would be borne with courage for, he added, "we maintain absolute confidence in the final victory of the Allies and in spite of difficulties and sacrifices we are determined to struggle at their side with energy unto the end. Misunderstandings," the King pointed out, "would be done away with in order that the country and foreign nations may note the harmony of Rumania and in order that the whole world may see the solidity of Rumania's people, conscious of the greatness of the present times and the role of Rumania in history."

DESTROYERS RAID IN OTRANTO STRAITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Via wireless to Sayville—An official statement regarding a raid in the straits of Otranto says:

"On the night of Dec. 22-23, four Austro-Hungarian destroyers," the report said, "on a raid in the Otranto straits, sank two armed patrol boats after artillery combat.

"On the way back at least six enemy destroyers of greater size and speed, evidently of the Indomito class, blocked the way of our squadron. A violent artillery combat ensued."

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critical stage. The Government had before it a number of cases of apparent violations of the pledge given by Germany in the Sussex case not to violate the rules of the sea in submarine warfare, the principal one of which was the sinking of innocent merchant ships without warning. In at least two instances among many the United States had legal evidence of the violation of the Sussex pledge, namely, the cases of the *Marina* and the *Arabia*. In each instance this Government has evidence in direct contravention of Germany's assertion that these ships were in the British transport or Admiralty service. Neither ship, the State Department has proved, had ever been in the Admiralty service. In each instance the Imperial Government set forth that if it should prove true that the ships were bona fide merchantmen, then it would merely amount to the fact that Germany had made a mistake in each instance. The United States, it is explained, uttered the last word in the Sussex case, when the President declared that diplomatic relations would be broken unless Germany should effectually reform her methods of submarine warfare.

This was the situation when the Central Powers made their peace proposals which engaged the attention of the world up to the very minute that the President's note appeared. Peace was the subject of the hour in every capital, in every bourse and in every home in Christendom. The gravity of the relations between the United States and Germany was submerged in the discussion and speculation over a possible coming together of the belligerents. It is explained to The Christian Science Monitor now that the Administration saw the only hope of keeping this country at peace lay in urging the ending of the war by some means.

It is insisted, therefore, by the authority of the official from whom this information comes, that in these circumstances the note which the entire world has received as a direct appeal for peace, in reality had a much more subtle purpose, a purpose nothing less than of keeping this country away from the "verge of war" by ending the strife—ending the conditions on the sea that seemed inevitably to be drawing this country into the conflict.

It would appear from this, then, that it was the purpose of the President to use this means of avoiding a conflict with Germany and of maintaining his record of having kept the country out of war. The situation with respect to the relations of Germany and the United States is precisely the same as was set forth in these columns a month ago, when it was explained that the problem before the President consisted simply of devising a plan to force Germany to keep her pledge. If the exposition of this plan, as it has been given to The Christian Science Monitor and set forth here, is merely the result of his candid study and is simply the device to attain his end, it is apparent to observers that the entire reading public has placed an erroneous construction upon his note. Events in the near future are expected to reveal whether this was his purpose.

Canada Outspoken

Press and Public Criticize President Wilson's Message

TORONTO, Ont.—Never before has any official act at Washington been greeted with such outspoken criticism in Canada as President Wilson's peace note. Hitherto both before and during the war, Canadian public men and newspaper men have been punctilious in their references to the United States governmental acts. But for the first time in the present generation, at least, discretion in this respect has been thrown to the winds and criticism, much of it exceedingly bitter, has been openly expressed regarding the President.

Advices from London indicate some anxiety there lest Canada be influenced by President Wilson's plea and throw her weight in the scale for an inconclusive peace. Such anxiety has no foundations in fact. There is not to be found even one dissenting voice in the chorus of condemnation of the peace note.

The point in President Wilson's message that causes the greatest irritation is his inability to distinguish any difference between the cause of the Allies and that of the Teutons, and an assumption that the Germans, Turks, Austrians and Bulgars desire to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war.

Conference Probable

Scandinavian-Swiss Meeting May Be Held at Berne

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—While confirmation is not yet obtainable it is reported that a Scandinavian-Swiss peace conference will meet at Berne in the near future, whilst rumors are also in circulation to the effect that further notes proposing mediation will be sent from Scandinavia and possibly from Holland and Spain.

These reports should, however, be accepted with reserve.

Seeks Withdrawal of Note

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The *Wall Street Journal* has come out frankly with the proposal that President Wilson withdraw the note.

"Whether it was simple oversight, or a case of over subtlety," the editor asserted, "the President has gravely blundered, and unless the blunder is revoked it will bear evil and irrevocable fruit."

Britain's Defense of Right

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Secretary for War, Lord Derby, speaking at Liverpool on Saturday, declared that just as Britain had taken up the war in defense of right so they would wage it until right was established for all time.

The *London Citizen* says: "The note of the President of the United States to all the belligerent nations is obviously a gratuitous interference in the affairs of the countries concerned. Just at this time, when the Allied powers have practically refused to negotiate with Germany, except on a definite basis, the intervention of the head of

critical stage.

critical

AUSTRALIA'S FINANCES; HOW AFFAIRS STAND

Signs of Sound Position Revealed in Activities of Commonwealth—Subject Considered From Different Viewpoints

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The subject of Australian finance—or for that matter the finance problem of any of the dependencies, dominions and colonies—is one of wide interest. Before going into this problem it may be stated at the outset that the financial status of all the British possessions is high. It is the opinion of the writer that the colonies are covered by the mantle of Great Britain, so their financial affairs occupy a very high standing, as they all come within the Empire, and London, the capital of all, is the financial center of the world.

A large number of people imagine that loans floated by the colonies are guaranteed by the British Government. This is wholly incorrect. Every interest warrant on Australian loans—it is Australian finance which is the subject of this article—draws attention to the fact that the revenues of the colony alone are responsible both for interest and capital, and that the imperial treasury is in no wise concerned.

It may be the colonial treasuries are looked upon as branches of the imperial treasury by some of the investing community, but whatever the reason, it is felt that the British Government would never allow their colonies to become entangled financially, and the moral effect of this is very great.

The whole world is aware of Australia's splendid effort to cooperate with the mother country in the present war. Without hesitation, at the outbreak of hostilities, Australia declared that she would help to the last man and the last shilling. This was no idle boast, for Australia well knew that in this world-conflagration, in helping the mother country she was protecting her own shores from the possibility of invasion. Australia is showing anxiety to finance herself, or at least to furnish the money to finance her share in war expenditure in order that her calls on the mother country might be lessened and she might aim at more or less financial independence.

In the early days of the war a conference was convened in Melbourne at which attended the leading members of the Federal Government, in addition to two prominent opposition members and five of the State premiers. They did not lose sight of two important objects, the first being the vigorous prosecution and finance of Australia's share in the war, and the other the prevention of unemployment and distress. The latter was overcome by arranging for the states to carry on a vigorous policy in the development of public works. The imperial Government advanced Australia the sum of £18,000,000 for military purposes only, from the proceeds of the British war loan. The second arrangement had no bearing on the first between the Federal Government and five of the six Australian states, Queensland standing out. The Federal Government advanced to the states £18,000,000 for the purpose of public works, and in return for this help the states undertook not to borrow for a period of 12 months, except, of course, for the purpose of renewing loans maturing.

The Australian banks greatly assisted the Federal Government and advanced £10,000,000 in gold, for which they received the same amount in Australian Government notes, which they undertook not to present for payment till after peace had been proclaimed. Since this arrangement, the Australian Federal Government have raised two loans in Australia, the first for £5,000,000 at 4½ per cent, the public subscribing over £13,000,000, which amount the Government took, and the second for £10,000,000. The public applied for £21,651,720, the Government again retaining the total amount. These two loans realized over £35,000,000.

These figures are eloquent as to the financial position of Australia. At the time of writing the Federal Government are again appealing to the people of Australia for funds, and on this occasion the amount asked for is £50,000,000 at 4½ per cent. The Australian Government floated a loan of £4,000,000 in London at 5½ per cent in July. This was the first Commonwealth loan to be floated in the heart of the Empire. It was fully subscribed before the lists closed, and already stands at a premium.

The total debt of the several Australian states to the end of the financial year 1915, approached £343,000,000, so the Australians have a heavy financial burden to carry. In dealing with these great sums of money it is important to remember that the total population of Australia and its dependencies does not exceed 5,000,000. The greater part of the State loans have been used for development purposes. The people of Australia own their railways—over 30,000 miles already being open for traffic, upon which the net earnings fall a little short of 3 per cent. The State assets more than cover their liabilities, for of crown lands alone, only a tithe has been alienated.

Australia is for the great part controlled by the Labor Party, and has been off and on for some years past. There is a tendency, which is growing, to nationalize industries. Many economists have written at length on

this subject, and have tried to prove that the Government will not succeed in making industries pay taken over by them. A great deal depends on the position of labor. It cannot be denied that there is unrest in the labor market of the Commonwealth. The agitation for increased wages, if persisted in, and the Australian is persistent—a crisis cannot well be averted. The Australian workingman is reckoned to be the best paid, best clothed, the best fed, and the best housed of any laborer in the world. He is not satisfied. The control by the State of many enterprises makes it, perhaps, an easier matter for the laborer to bring pressure upon the governments which he has put in office largely in order to gain his own ends. Increased wages mean increased cost of production; the public are compelled to pay more, and a high tariff strangles competition. This side of the question has an intimate bearing on the economic aspect of Australia.

When the Australian Labor Government established the Commonwealth Bank, there was bitter opposition, and all manner of adverse prophecies were made, but it must be frankly admitted that up to the present all these prophecies have been falsified. It was felt by the Labor section that some of the profits made by the banking community should fall to the people, and they were successful in carrying this through. The Commonwealth Bank has proved to be a success, and with the Government at its back its financial position is unassailable.

Another aspect of Australia's finance which must not be overlooked is that in spite of extra taxation levied for war purposes, the small population of this British dominion has given enormous sums to various war charities, such as the Red Cross. The appeals made to the public could not have been so heartily supported were the financial position even slightly strained. The manager of one of Australia's best known banks in London of opinion that Australia will always be dependent on the London money market, and he further thinks that the war will bring about what might be termed the unification of finance in Australia. With the exception of the State of New South Wales, the Commonwealth is the sole borrower, and she distributes agreed amounts to the states.

The same financier who for a large number of years has been intimately associated with the floating of Australian loans in London, says that after the war Australia must come to England for financial aid, and that although America will have much to say in financial matters, London will retain its position as the world's financial center. The advancing of large sums of money to the Allies has its effect on Colonial finance, but this, perhaps, rather emphasizes Australia's financial stability, than otherwise, for in spite of such large outgoings to the Allies, the Dominion's position is perfectly solid. Labor complications, the banker added, are bound to arise, and the entry of woman labor into the arena will have its bearing indirectly on financial questions. He asserted that the municipalities' finance in Australia is on a firm foundation, and that the war has affected this perhaps less than might have been expected.

In great Australian financial problems—and this of course applies to all countries—the question of management is all important. The vision of those living many thousands of miles from the heart of the Empire may be somewhat blurred, and it behoves them to make a supreme effort to get the best advice available on financial questions, and the world recognizes that the best advice is to be obtained in London.

A small-point, by way of illustration, may not be out of place here, in connection with Australian finance, and that is that in spite of the enormous outgoings, the Commonwealth was in a position to give the yearly increase in pay to her great army of public servants. The Australian banks were never in a sounder position than they are today. Perhaps this fact, more than any argument that might be brought forward, is the strongest testimony in favor of the high water mark of the financial position of the Commonwealth of Australia.

GIFT FOR VERDUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A book which promises to be a triumph of the bookbinder's art is being prepared for presentation to the town of Verdun by three craftsmen of Lille, Mme. Van Parys-Driesten, and MM. Van Driesten and Henri Gauquie. The binding will bear the arms of Verdun in raised enamel work surrounded by a design chiseled in massive gold and silver. A gold enamel border will surround the arms done in color of the ten Allied powers: Serbia, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal and Rumania. The frontispiece will consist of the arms of Verdun with the tokens of honor which have been bestowed on the heroic town by the sovereigns of the Allied States. The book will contain a list of the names of the mayors and councilors of Verdun, the generals who commanded the French armies, and a list of all those who fell in defense of the fortress. The book which measures 65x55 will repose on a pedestal which will consist of a marble statue representing Verdun as the figure of a woman sitting among ruins. The statue is the work of the sculptor, Gauquie.

IMPORTATION OF PITCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The foreign office has issued a notice modifying the notice previously published in the press and announcing that the restrictions specified in that notice on the importation of pitch into Holland will be cancelled, and that consideration will again be given to the grant of licenses for the exportation of reasonable quantities, with effect from Nov. 30.

SIR HIRAM MAXIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Hiram Maxim is well known throughout the continents as the inventor who brought about a revolution in modern warfare, the full extent of which this present conflict has revealed. If that were his sole title to honor and the only form in which his inventive genius was manifested, there are many who would be unwilling to concede that the honor was deserved, but the ethics of the matter may well be left undiscussed, while the broader question of the morality of all warfare still remains one of those subjects upon which mankind has not yet come to an agreement. In the meantime it must be recognized that Sir Hiram Maxim's facility of invention was not restricted to the military sphere, or the period when he put his mechanical theories into practice in the gun factory. From the early days in Maine, when he was apprenticed as a carriage builder he became accustomed to search for and find improved methods of production as well as improvements in the products themselves. By the time he arrived in England in 1863 he had acquired the habit of inventing and exhibited that mental alertness which prevented him from taking even the most casual interest in any form of industrial activity without effecting improvements.

In 1864 Hiram Maxim entered the machine works of his uncle at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and ultimately became chief draughtsman to the firm, a post for which he seemed peculiarly fitted. While there he devoted a good deal of attention to automatic gas machines, and his patents were utilized commercially, on the establishment of the Maxim Gas Machine Company. Public and private lighting devices owed a good deal to his enterprise and his efforts in the investigation of electric lighting met with success. The first electric lights in New York City were installed by the United States Electric Lighting Company, of which Hiram Maxim was engineer. The first incandescent lamp was invented by him, as was also the process of heating the carbon filaments of the lamps in an atmosphere of hydro-carbon vapor. Automatic pumping machines for supplying houses with water, steam and vacuum pumps, gas motors, and many other things were the product of his fertile researches. In 1880 France recognized his achievements by making him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In 1883 the inventor took up his residence in England, making London the headquarters of the European business of the concern which had been started to exploit his patents.

About this time he began those experiments in connection with automatic guns upon which his popular reputation has been founded. The early automatic guns consisted of several barrels placed either in the same plane or grouped together, and fired all their missiles in one volley. They were operated by turning a handle and they had to be reloaded by hand. Guns of this type have been used in the Gallipoli peninsula by the Turks, though, judging by the caliber, they must have been intended to fire a small shell. Maxim, however, conceived the idea of utilizing the energy provided by the "kick" or recoil of the gun to load, fire, and clear the weapon. When it was announced that a gun had been constructed that could be loaded and fired continuously merely by pressing a button, the world was incredulous, but a demonstration at Maxim's Hatton Garden premises was convincing. The Duke of Cambridge, then Commander-in-chief of the British army, the Prince of Wales, and many other distinguished people, went down and helped to fire 200,000 rounds of ammunition. The immediate result of the tests was that the British Government adopted three types of Maxim guns and placed an order large enough for the inventor to establish a gun factory.

In great Australian financial problems—and this of course applies to all countries—the question of management is all important. The vision of those living many thousands of miles from the heart of the Empire may be somewhat blurred, and it behoves them to make a supreme effort to get the best advice available on financial questions, and the world recognizes that the best advice is to be obtained in London.

A small-point, by way of illustration, may not be out of place here, in connection with Australian finance, and that is that in spite of the enormous outgoings, the Commonwealth was in a position to give the yearly increase in pay to her great army of public servants. The Australian banks were never in a sounder position than they are today. Perhaps this fact, more than any argument that might be brought forward, is the strongest testimony in favor of the high water mark of the financial position of the Commonwealth of Australia.

PROHIBITION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A large deputation of citizens was recently received by the Edinburgh Town Council asking for prohibition of the liquor traffic. They presented a petition bearing 10,000 signatures not only of members of the business, scholastic, educational and medical professions, but also many of the residents of the crowded poorer districts, where at present the largest number of public houses are to be found, had come forward voluntarily and asked that drink might be removed from amongst them. Sir Edward Parrott pointed out that many had joined this movement who before the war had not been interested in temperance, but who now saw the need of a speedy solution to this problem for patriotic reasons. Drink was costing the nation £500,000 a day, and it obstructed the welfare of the country in every direction. The push was needed at home to overcome this battle and it was no good to fiddle while Rome was burning.

NEW MUNITIONS FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Five new munitions factories are to be opened after the New Year. One factory has already a waiting list of 700 women who are anxious to work.

tory of a continuous struggle for supremacy between methods of attack and those of defense. Examples of this are to be found in the rivalry of the big gun and the armor plate, of the arrow and the shield, of field artillery and field fortifications. Hiram Maxim worked assiduously, in the sphere of aeronautics, for both these aspects of war. It has been stated that he evolved the fundamentals of the Zeppelin, and although the practical developments were brought about by the labors of others, Maxim perceived what has apparently been the best method of limiting their activities. He emphasized his opinion that to set the raiders on fire was the only effective way of destroying them, and the fate of German aircraft over London bears out his opinion. By far the most enduring of his successes in aeronautics from the point of view of human progress was his experiment with heavier-than-air machines. He certainly never produced a practical flying machine that could be used, but in 1894 he succeeded in constructing an aeroplane which would lift itself from the ground. When it is remembered that the petrol engine was not then available, and that the steam engine was the only one that was, it must be conceded that Sir Hiram Maxim had some claims to the honors of a pioneer in aviation. His aeroplane was designed to run, for experimental purposes, on a railroad track, and guide rails placed above the track allowed the machine to rise from the ground, but not to soar into the air. After traveling a short distance the aeroplane lifted itself quite clear of the ground, but the breakage of the outriggers which kept the machine under control put an end to the experiment. The weight of the machinery per horsepower was less than 4½ pounds.

It is not given to every inventor to receive recognition during his lifetime for the services that he has rendered to public welfare. Hiram Maxim was one of those who did so. He became a naturalized British subject in 1901 and received a knighthood at the hands of King Edward VII a short time later. When the Aeronautical Institute of Great Britain was formed in 1915, Sir Hiram Maxim was elected to be its first president. But in addition to these marks of the esteem in which he was held he enjoyed a reputation that invariably attaches itself to a genius whose name is linked with an object in common use. Moreover Sir Hiram Maxim belonged to a class of inventors which is not too common—those who make a commercial success of the fruits of their mental toil. There are some who find satisfaction merely in the exercise of their faculties of research and who prefer the laboratory to the workshop. If it were not for more practical people with a far-sighted recognition of the commercial possibilities of research their labors would remain merely academic. At the other end of the scale is the plodder of the workshop whose dealings are with empirical facts. The tendency of technical education at present is expressed in the effort to unite to a common end the efforts of both these extreme types. Sir Hiram Maxim combined in himself the practical workman and the seeker after those theoretical rules which are of wide application to the needs of industry.

M. DESCHANEL'S MESSAGE TO SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—A message to Spain from M. Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber, has been published in the newspapers. He says: "The interests of Spain are closely attached to those of France and England. Perhaps in your own country there are certain groups that are not fully satisfied about that truth, but they are a minority who know neither France nor contemporary history. Happily we have in Spain a considerable number of friends and we can count on the sympathy of King Alfonso XIII, who is an enlightened sovereign, young, enthusiastic, and endowed with a very sure political sense. It is absolutely impossible for Spain and France to follow two divergent policies. History teaches us that every time in the course of centuries that the two peoples have been in conflict their quarrels have been equally prejudicial to them."

"On the other hand, when they have marched together their alliance has been a source of richness and prosperity to them. The recent visits of the French academicians to Spain and of the Spanish intellectuals to France have produced an excellent impression in the two countries. They have left a strong and fruitful remembrance. Such manifestations of friendship and sympathy should be remembered and should be renewed often." M. Deschanel has always been a friend of Spain.

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BREWERS DESIRE LIQUOR REFORM, SAYS SECRETARY

Speaking for Brewers' President, Gustave Pabst, W. H. Austin Lays Blame for Bad Saloons on Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The brewers of the United States are in earnest in their desire for reform in the retail liquor trade. They stand ready to back any reasonable movement for the enforcement of existing laws, and if these do not cover the need, they are ready to aid in the enactment of laws that will. They believe, however, that if the existing statutes are strictly enforced, they will be found, generally speaking, to be adequate.

This was the view expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by W. H. Austin, assistant to the president of the United States Brewers' Association and secretary of the Wisconsin Brewers' Association, speaking both for himself and Col.

Gustave Pabst of Milwaukee, president of the United States Brewers' Association.

Mr. Austin was explaining on behalf of Col. Pabst the latter's assertion before the Cleveland meeting of the brewers of the country, held recently, that he stood for prompt prosecution of violators of the liquor laws, greater discrimination on the part of local authorities in granting licenses and fewer saloons. What was said in the interview, it was understood, had the sanction of the head of the United States Brewers' Association.

"The whole question centers primarily around law enforcement," said Mr. Austin. "If the laws are strictly carried out then the objectionable saloons will have to go or cease to be objectionable. But it is to be remembered that the brewers, while ready to aid in every way, are not the ones on whose shoulders fall the duty of seeing that the laws are obeyed. Their business is on the same basis as every other business. It is no more their duty to start prosecutions against their trade than it is for the individuals of any other business, say the wholesale grocers, to start prosecutions against the men who buy from them.

"Anyway, there is a very wide misconception that the brewers control the retail business. They do not. The average retailer is as independent of the brewer as one business man can be of another. The retailers quickly resent any seeming intrusion on this independence. The brewers in a way control their own saloons, but these are relatively few in number and even here the control is not nearly so close as most people imagine. So long as he pays his rent and his bills this retailer, too, thinks that he has a right to run his business independently of the brewer's supervision.

"What then is the remedy for bad saloons? Local officials who will enforce the law—men who will see to it that their own wards and precincts are cleaned up and who cannot be influenced by men or groups of men whose interests lie in laxity. Such officials the brewers will heartily support. Contrary to another popular conception, the brewers as a whole are not in politics. They never have been in politics. They are too busy as business men to be politicians.

"The brewers are, however, in a measure responsible for the large number of saloons that have obtained licenses. Some years ago they saw the error and since have stood for a decided reduction. The reduction in the saloons to a point where the business is not overcrowded is, of course, a necessary step in placing it on a better plane. The remuneration then will be adequate, owners will take greater pride in their licenses and their records and there will be far fewer temptations for violations.

"But this question, too, comes back to law enforcement, for if officials are to allow themselves to be influenced when pressure is brought to bear by unworthy applicants, then the efforts made to clean up the retail business are set at naught. We want real citizens, men who take a pride in their country and its laws, to own the saloons. The problem of reducing the number of saloons will solve itself in time if the municipalities only do their duty. First, the growth in population will act as a decided corrective. Secondly, if local officials are elected who will enforce the laws, then the objectionable saloon keepers will be weeded out and this will reduce the number and severity of violations.

"The brewers are not advocating reform because they are afraid of the prohibition forces named as such. These have made no considerable gain in strength in the United States. But they are advocating a clean-up because, through present conditions, their business is unjustly hurt by the popular misconception

STORAGE PLANTS SAID TO HAVE NO HAND ON PRICES

Companies Declared to Have No Connection With Each Other and No Control of What and When Goods Shall Be Stored

Exceptions are taken by cold storage companies to certain statements appearing in Boston newspapers about Thanksgiving time in which it was charged that the cold storage companies and the marketmen were supporting each other in the maintenance of high prices, especially for turkeys. The press accounts assumed existence of a cold storage monopoly in Boston, that it dictated to marketmen and that the marketmen joined with this alleged monopoly in manipulating prices to the detriment of the public.

In a statement to The Christian Science Monitor George H. Stoddard, treasurer of the Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company, denies allegations that cold storage companies are behind excessive prices. Mr. Stoddard explains that he can speak only for his own company, but adds that what applies to his company applies generally to all cold storage companies.

"This company is not behind the excessive prices any more than the railroads that transported the goods are behind such prices, and this company has not bought, owned or sold a pound of poultry, and never buys or sells goods except in rare cases where goods are abandoned and have to be sold for charges," says Mr. Stoddard.

"There is no cold storage monopoly." There are five independent competing cold storage companies in this city and others in Worcester, Springfield and Providence, and they have no connection of any kind with each other. The cold storage companies cannot and do not dictate to the marketmen and have no more control over what and when they shall store, or when they shall take out goods, than have the newspapers. We run strictly storage warehouses, available to all, to every man and woman who cares to store goods.

"There are no cold storage profits for the cold storage warehouses, excepting the profits made from the storage of goods, and the prices for cold storage are less today than they were 20 years ago, in spite of the fact that expenses have increased enormously on account of the greatly increased cost of labor, coal, and other supplies.

"Cold storage and freight rates are about the only things that have not increased in price during the last 10 years. The business of cold storage is very much like the business done by the railroads. The railroads transport the goods; the storage houses store them, and the storage houses have no more control over when or what goods shall be stored than have the railroads as to when and what goods they shall transport.

"The figures in regard to the cold storage of goods are always available to those seeking them. The cold storage companies have always welcomed unbiased investigation, and in every case they always have received commendation and praise.

"A few words in regard to the cold storage companies and high prices. A high range of prices is always detrimental to the interests of the cold storage companies, for it usually means fewer goods stored in the season of excess production and goods taken out earlier in the season of excess consumption.

"This company has stored this season 69,000 cases of eggs less than it did last season, and had on storage Dec. 9 only 57 per cent as many eggs as it had on storage on the corresponding date a year ago."

A prominent merchant points out that in connection with the prices of turkey it is well to bear in mind that farmers are experiencing greater difficulties in increasing their production of turkeys than any other commodity on the farm. He states that only with the greatest care can the farmer place 15 to 20 per cent of the hatched birds on the market.

Difficulties in raising, combined with higher prices of feed and labor, have led the farmers of the East, West, and South to demand high prices for turkeys during the past two seasons, particularly the last, he says. He adds that thousands of turkeys were consigned to the Boston and New York markets at prices varying from 30 to 35 cents a pound, with only inferior birds selling for less.

This merchant says that some Boston dealers marked down the price of turkeys before Thanksgiving in the hope of recouping their losses on other lines of goods while other dealers preferred to place their turkeys in cold storage rather than sell them at a loss of 5 or 10 cents a pound.

Conditions this year, he maintains, are abnormal, although the dealers point out the growing scarcity of turkey. Unless the farmers have better results with their turkey "trucks," he holds that the price of this favorite holiday bird will tend to increase rather than decrease.

QUINCY ARRESTS ARE FEW

QUINCY, Mass.—Only three arrests were recorded at the police headquarters here during the 48 hours from Saturday night until last night. On Saturday night a man was taken for drunkenness and was released only to be brought back on the same charge early Sunday morning. There were no arrests from Sunday morning until 6:30 p. m. yesterday when another man under the influence of liquor was arrested. A week ago no arrests were made over Sunday.

TWO OF FEDERAL TRUSTEES TESTIFY AT B. & M. HEARING

Charles P. Hall and Henry B. Day Express Belief That Receivership Was Justified

Two of the Federal trustees and directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Charles P. Hall of Boston and Henry B. Day of Newton, were called to the stand in the receivership proceedings in the United States District Court today by Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for a minority stockholder. The session today marked the opening of the fourth week of the case.

Mr. Hall described briefly his connection with the Boston & Maine, as a trustee appointed by the Federal court to serve on the board of directors until the New Haven railroad disposed of its holdings of the stock of the Boston & Maine. He expressed his belief that the directors were justified in agreeing to the receivership proceedings.

Mr. Day said that he agreed to the receivership proceedings, as he felt that such a procedure was necessary after the failure of the various efforts to bring about a friendly reorganization of the company. He admitted that there was a large amount of cash on hand at the time the receivership proceedings were instituted in the United States District Court in August, 1916, but in his opinion this money was needed for immediate improvements of the road.

He also admitted that in June, 1915, he told a committee of the New Hampshire Legislature that the financial condition of the Boston & Maine necessitated its immediate reorganization or a receivership and further that the company was unable to earn its fixed charges. He said that he was surprised when the Boston & Maine suddenly developed the ability to earn a large part of its fixed charges a year later.

PREMIER HEARST MAKES CHANGES IN HIS CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Premier Hearst has announced a number of changes in the personnel of his Cabinet. The portfolio of agriculture has been vacant for some time, and Premier Hearst has taken over this department himself. He will supervise the business administration of the department, but for the practical agricultural work he has appointed Commissioner of Agriculture Prof. G. C. Creelman, for many years president of the Guelph Agricultural College. Mr. Creelman is the foremost agriculturist in this Province, and the creation of this new office and his appointment to it has given general satisfaction.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary since 1905, has resigned his portfolio, but remains in the Cabinet in an honorary capacity. He is the Standard Oil solicitor and adviser for their Canadian business, and will devote his time to this work. During Mr. Hanna's term of office he instituted the prison farm system to reclaim criminals, and with marked success. His successor is W. D. McPherson, member for Northwest Toronto, a prominent barrister.

MID-PACIFIC PAGEANT TO BE BRILLIANT FETE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Announcement that it has obtained the promise of 104 floats for the Pan-Pacific pageant on the opening day of the Mid-Pacific carnival in February, 1917, has been made by the Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu. Fifty-two of these historical floats of the Pacific will tell the story of the Hawaiian islands, and these will be built at the public and private schools in Honolulu.

Some of the largest firms and corporations in Honolulu are behind the construction of scenic dioramas of Hawaii's beauties which will be on exhibition during Carnival week, as will all of the 104 floats, around the inside of the capital grounds, and at night these will be lighted.

The Japanese and Chinese schools are being approached to assist in the building of floats representing these countries. Dr. Syngman Rhee of the Korean seminary has promised that the two Korean schools will provide historical floats of the Hermit Kingdom and the Rev. C. C. Ramirez of the Filipino mission is making arrangements for the construction of two floats to represent life in the Philippines.

It is expected that the Japanese schools will cooperate in a plan to have 12 floats constructed, one representing each month of the year and decorated with the proper Japanese flowers. The Japanese women have shown a wonderful adeptness in manufacturing in Hawaii the artificial cherry blossoms, wisteria, chrysanthemums and other flowers of Japan, with which the lower parts of the floats will be decorated. Already several Japanese organizations have promised to enter floats and with the school children taking an interest, the Japanese section should be one of the most attractive, and something that will tempt every tourist to go on to Japan.

Plans are being discussed for offering prizes for the most appropriate designs for the historical Hawaiian floats, or those showing the most picturequely the industries of the ancient and modern Hawaiian people.

STREET BOARD HEARINGS HELD AFTER PUBLICITY

Commission Advertises All Contemplated Changes and in Addition Posts Placards Conspicuously in Thoroughfares

Street improvements, such as acceptance and laying out by the city of private thoroughfares, street widenings, repaving, sidewalk alterations and the like, are all proceeded with after public hearings have been held by the commissioners of the street laying-out department whose offices are on the fourth floor of the City Hall Annex. The Board of Street Commissioners advertises these hearings four times, twice in two consecutive weeks in two or more daily newspapers. This satisfies the stipulation of the law but the secretary of the street commission, John J. O'Callaghan, goes farther and causes placards advertising the proposed hearing to be posted conspicuously in the street affected.

Despite the publicity given every contemplated change of any of the public thoroughfares or the acceptance for the city of private thoroughfares, the street commissioners are visited frequently by individuals who declare that they were not informed regarding hearings. Sometimes these individuals say that the first intimation they have had of changes in their own streets, which have affected them in a financial way, is when they have received bills for betterment assessments against them and in favor of the city.

Hearings on permits to erect public garages have become a considerable part of the work of the street commissioners. These are advertised for three weeks, one time each week in the papers. The streets are placarded by the secretary of the street commission, and copies of the newspaper advertisement are sent through the mail by registered letter to abutting property holders. A receipt is demanded on each of these registered mail notices of public garage hearings.

NIAGARA POWER
BILL ATTACKED
IN THE HOUSE

EAST INDIAN TRADE EXPANSION URGED BY CONSUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—James Allwood Smith, American Consul-General at Calcutta, India, arrived in Cleveland recently and spent two days at the foreign trade department of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, consulting with Cleveland manufacturers who are interested in the export trade with the Orient. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Consul-General Smith said:

"India, with a population of 320,000,000 people has hitherto been largely supplied with manufactured articles by English, German and Austrian makers. Since the beginning of the war, American imports into India have jumped from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 per annum, and with the present sentiment of the people of India toward the Entente powers, there seems to be no reason why America should not retain a large portion of this trade after the war.

"Americans are already supplying India with hardware of all descriptions, machine tools, electrical machinery, structural steel and especially lubricating and illuminating oils. The imports into India of American automobiles and auto trucks have been very large during the last year, as, of course, these products of English make have been entirely cut off, owing to the conversion of the factories of England into establishments for the manufacture of war materials. The use of the automobile truck is just coming into vogue in India, but I have hopes of greatly increasing that business through my calls upon Cleveland truck manufacturers during my stay here.

"My main object in coming to America at this time," Mr. Smith said, "is to urge upon American manufacturers the wisdom of strengthening our industrial fabric, so that we may be in a stronger position than ever to carry on the great industrial war that is bound to follow the present war in Europe."

IN COMING TO AMERICA

(Continued from page one)

aires, and depressing the condition of the proletariat.

"The last resolution of extension expired on March 4, 1913. From that time to this good day, over three years, these two power companies at Niagara Falls have been enjoying this great natural resource of the people without any authority of law, without color of right, and without paying one cent for it. The resolution before us today secures the use of the water to the same two companies, without restriction in the charge they may make, without regulation or restraint."

"The power companies of Niagara are still exploiting the people of Niagara, Buffalo and western New York. The city of Toronto pays \$15 for 24-hour power, but the New York consumer pays \$22. Citizens of Canada desire to install poles in the streets they must file a plan indicating the location of each proposed pole with the Board of Street Commissioners. The board, in turn, notifies the City Clerk and from the plan the City Clerk notifies all abutting property owners on both sides of the street along the proposed location of poles and for 50 feet in addition in each direction of the location desired.

For location of street railways the law requires insertion of advertisements in two or more papers once 14 days before public hearing on the petition.

According to the street commissioners, even with all this effort to give hearings proper publicity, there are frequent complaints. It is a rule of the board to give their hearings the widest publicity and to listen to the opinions of as many citizens as wish to be heard upon any proposition. Because of this the street commissioners hold more hearings than any other branch of the city service. They will reopen hearings, too, at the instance of citizens who present themselves to give their opinions on certain proposed undertakings, or quite often, to allow citizens to supplement statements they have made at public hearings.

John H. Dunn, chairman, Frank A. Goodwin and Francis J. Brennan have made it the policy of the Board of Street Commissioners to give all citizens the widest opportunity to be heard on all public questions with which the people have to do. The Board of Aldermen. The street open charter of 1909 is invested with much of the authority of the old Board of Aldermen. The street openings for sewer work, paving operations, for pole placing and the like were all matters under the old Board of Aldermen. The Board of Street Commissioners have all of this work to do under the city charter of today. The City Council is almost entirely a legislative body and has naught to do with the details of street work. The street commissioners are clothed with the authority giving them the responsibility for the streets even extending to the designation of the material with which they shall be paved.

It is expected that the Japanese schools will cooperate in a plan to have 12 floats constructed, one representing each month of the year and decorated with the proper Japanese flowers. The Japanese women have shown a wonderful adeptness in manufacturing in Hawaii the artificial cherry blossoms, wisteria, chrysanthemums and other flowers of Japan, with which the lower parts of the floats will be decorated. Already several Japanese organizations have promised to enter floats and with the school children taking an interest, the Japanese section should be one of the most attractive, and something that will tempt every tourist to go on to Japan.

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CAMBRIDGE TRADE BOARD

Samuel J. Elder and J. Mott Hallowell of the League to Enforce Peace are to be the speakers for the regular monthly meeting of the Cambridge Board of Trade tomorrow evening. The scheduled business will take up the first part of the evening and will be followed by a social.

NEWSPAPERS RAISE PRICES

WHEELING, W. Va.—The subscription rates of the Register and the Intelligencer, the two morning newspapers of this city, will be increased from 10 to 13 cents a week, beginning Jan. 1, it is announced.

HIGHER FARE IF OTHER 'L' PLANS FAIL, IS ADVISED

Chamber of Commerce Committee Says It Believes Railway Needs Help and the Time Is Not to Criticize, but Relieve

This advertisement is the SIXTH of a series of TEN, designed to effect closer co-operation between the company and its subscribers. There are three parties to a telephone call—the person calling, the person called, and the operator who connects them. The quality of service rendered is determined by the spirit in which all three work together rather than by the individual effort of any one or two of these three persons. We shall gladly send COMPLETE SETS OF THE SERIES to those desiring them.

Give Numbers Clearly

"SEVNATEFISIX."

Everyone realizes the possibilities of error in telephoning when 7-8-5-6 is asked for in that way.

When numbers are given to our operators in that disconnected, hurried or otherwise indistinct fashion, it is more than likely that there will be an error and a wrong connection made.

THERE IS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY FOR THE CLEAR ENUNCIATION OF ALL TELEPHONE NUMBERS: the operation of our switchboards is directed wholly by numbers. A wrong number or a misunderstood number invariably means an error call, for which our operators should not always be held responsible.

"SEV-EN EIGHT-FI-VE SIX" is the better way to give the above number. Clearly pronounced numbers uttered directly into the telephone transmitter will obviate a majority of error calls.

When you have given a number to our operator, she repeats it. You should listen for that repetition, for then you may correct her if she has misunderstood you. That will save a great deal of delay and trouble; and, if you will also say "Yes" or "That's right," if she repeats properly, she will have your assurance that she is doing her work correctly.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

C. W. CONWAY, Division Commercial Supl.

POSTAL BANKS ARE SUCCESS IN PORTO RICO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—On July 31 of this year there were 1741 depositors in the United States postal savings banks here with over \$77,000 on deposit. Little country towns have \$4000 and \$5000 in the Banco del Correo, the accumulated savings of many people. It is, in fact, in the smaller towns having no other banking facilities that the postal banks are doing their best work, for there they are most needed.

The committee holds that this peculiar right to the company which should now be given up.

The committee holds that the purchase by the State of the Cambridge subway does not seem to be necessary.

REFINED SUGAR
PRICES DROPPED

Refined sugar prices dropped 10 cents a 100 pounds at the Boston refineries and wholesale dealers today, bringing the quotations to the lowest point since last September. December has seen wholesale sugar decrease 55 cents a barrel, with retail sugar generally selling at the same price of 8 cents a pound. Today wholesale grocers are selling sugar at \$7.25 a 100 pounds in less than 20 barrel lots, and refineries are quoting \$6.55 a 100 pounds in 100-barrel lots and \$7 to \$7.05 in 20-barrel lots. Buyers for sugar concerns in Boston expect a drop to about \$6.50 a 100 pounds in 100-barrel lots before the end of this week.

The Elevated probably does not need relief" the committee of the chamber says it believes after its investigation. No criticism of the management of the road are made. Reorganization of issues of stocks and bonds is opposed on the ground that "any such reorganization for disciplinary purposes would, moreover, erect an effective barrier against new capital."

Criticism is held to be no remedy for present conditions. The committee says that the Chamber "would put the Elevated in a position to perform its function of furnishing adequate up-to-date service to the public and of preventing mistakes of the past from recurring in the future so far as they may be foreseen."

It is advised that plans for relief be permanent in scope, and these methods are proposed:

"By lifting burdens now borne by the company.

"By payments under one form or another from the city or State.

"By securing more revenue in one way or another from those who use the service, either by abolishing some transfers, for example, or even increasing the rate of fare.

"Any burdens formerly imposed because the company was prosperous and could be made to pay something for its privileges should be removed. Certain paving requirements that have little or no relation to street railway service would seem to be in this category.

"Anything that the public can go without cost to itself to make the operation of the road less burdensome is plainly something that should be done. In this category inclosed areas

Notice to Charge Customers
All Charge Purchases during the remainder of this month will be entered upon bill rendered
February 1st, 1917.

Jordan Marsh Company

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

Other Big Sale Events
Three other events, also in progress, are the January Mark Down Sale, January Sale of Silks and January Fur Sale.

JANUARY WHITE SALE

The Event Which All New England Waits For and Profits By
Immense Quantities of Crisp, New Merchandise Underpriced

Imported and Domestic Underwear.

High Grade White Fabrics.

Flannels of Various Kinds.

Embroideries in Desirable Designs.

Lace and Embroidered Robes.

Dainty Aprons.

Corsets of Well Known Makes.

Plain and Fancy Table Linens.

Newest and Most Attractive Laces.

Women's Stylish Neckwear.

Smart Styles in Lingerie Waists.

Fine Quality Bed Clothing.

DOMESTIC UNDERMUSLINS

COVERS AND DRAWERS	39¢
DRAWERS AND COVERS of nainsook and cambric	50¢
COVERS, DRAWERS AND LONG SKIRTS	69¢
GOWNS, ENVELOPE CHEMISE, STRAIGHT CHEMISE AND COMBINATIONS	69¢
GOWNS, SKIRTS, DRAWERS AND COMBINATIONS	1.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISE, STRAIGHT CHEMISE AND CORSET COVERS	1.00
CORSET COVERS, DRAWERS, STRAIGHT AND ENVELOPE CHEMISE, variety of styles	1.50
NIGHTGOWNS, COMBINATIONS AND LONG SKIRTS, several styles	1.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISE AND COMBINATIONS, CHEMISE, lace and embroidery trimmed	1.95
COMBINATIONS, GOWNS AND DRAWERS, fine nainsook and trimmings	1.95
NIGHTGOWNS, SKIRTS, of the best nainsook, lace and embroidery trimmings	2.95
ENVELOPE CHEMISE AND COMBINATIONS, deep lace yokes, ribbon trimmed	2.95
SKIRTS, GOWNS AND COMBINATIONS, with fancy yokes and deep flounces	3.95
NIGHTGOWNS, SKIRTS, with extra fine lace and embroidery trimmings	4.35

PHILIPPINE UNDERMUSLINS

GOWNS, hand scalloped with elaborate embroidery	2.35
GOWNS, very prettily hand embroidered, all hand made	2.95
GOWNS, beautiful embroideries, unusual patterns, hand made and hand embroidered	3.95

FRENCH UNDERMUSLINS

FRENCH DRAWERS, hand embroidered	1.50
FRENCH GOWNS	1.95
FRENCH ENVELOPE CHEMISE, hand embroidery	1.95
FRENCH CHEMISE, solid and eyelet embroidery	2.35
FRENCH SKIRTS AND CORSET COVERS, embroidered and dotted flounces	2.95
FRENCH CHEMISE, different designs	3.65
FRENCH GOWNS	3.95
FRENCH COMBINATIONS	3.95
FRENCH COMBINATIONS, val. trimmed, hand emb'd	4.95
FRENCH GOWNS AND SKIRTS	4.95
FRENCH COMBINATIONS	5.95
FRENCH CHEMISE, hand embroidered	5.95
FRENCH COMBINATIONS, beautiful hand work	7.95
5-PIECE FRENCH GOWNS, elaborate hand work	13.75

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERWEAR

CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine or Wash Satin, plain and lace trimmed	.79
CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine or Wash Satin, plain and lace trimmed	1.00
CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine or Wash Satin, plain and lace trimmed	1.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISE, Crepe de Chine, several patterns	1.95
ENVELOPE CHEMISE, Crepe de Chine, variety of designs	2.95
ENVELOPE CHEMISE, Crepe de Chine, different patterns and designs	3.95
GOWNS, Crepe de Chine, round and V necks, some torchon trimmed	3.95
GOWNS, Crepe de Chine, pretty designs and tailored effects	4.95
GOWNS, Crepe de Chine	5.95

EXTRA SIZE UNDERWEAR

EXTRA-SIZE DRAWERS, firm material, neatly trimmed	.69
EXTRA-SIZE NIGHTGOWNS, ENVELOPE CHEMISE, special, made to fit a stout figure	.89
EXTRA-SIZE DRAWERS, fine trimmings	1.00
EXTRA-SIZE GOWNS	1.50
EXTRA-SIZE GOWNS	1.95
CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES	3.95
GEORGETTE BLOUSES	5.00

APRONS

MAIDS' WAITRESS APRONS	95¢
MAIDS' WAITRESS APRONS	69¢
MAIDS' WAITRESS APRONS	45¢
KIMONO GINGHAM APRONS	49¢
WAITRESS APRONS	29¢
SMALL APRONS	17¢

HANDKERCHIEFS

WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS	1.50
WOMEN'S COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS	1.00
WOMEN'S ODD INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS	12½¢
WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS	25¢
MEN'S ODD INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS	25¢
MEN'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS	50¢

MISSES' BLOUSES

LINGERIE AND MIDDIES	69¢
LINGERIE, SILK AND STRIPED MIDDIES	1.50
STRIPED MIDDY BLOUSES	89¢
CREPE DE CHINE AND LINGERIE BLOUSES	1.95
CREPE DE CHINE AND LACE BLOUSES	2.95

Worthy of Your Special Attention
—These Special White Sale Prices on
Linens—Bed Clothing
White Goods—Embroideries

LINENS

PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x 2 yards	3.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x 2 yards	3.75
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x 2 yards	5.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x 2 yards	6.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x 2 yards	7.50
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x 2½ yards	4.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x 2½ yards	6.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x 2½ yards	8.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x 3 yards	4.50
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x 3½ yards	8.00
70-INCH-PURE IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK	1.25
70-INCH-PURE IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK	1.50
72-INCH-PURE IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK	1.75
72-INCH-PURE IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK	2.00
ALL-PURE IRISH LINEN NAPKINS	2.50
ALL-PURE IRISH LINEN NAPKINS	3.00
HEAVY-PURE IRISH LINEN NAPKINS	4.50
FINE-PURE IRISH LINEN NAPKINS	6.00
HEAVY HUCK TOWELS	20¢
HEAVY HUCK TOWELS	25¢
HEAVY HUCK TOWELS	35¢
FINE QUALITY LINEN HUCK TOWELS	50¢
EXTRA-HEAVY LINEN HUCK TOWELS	69¢
BLEACHED TURKISH BATH TOWELS	18¢
BLEACHED TURKISH BATH TOWELS	25¢
EXTRA-HEAVY AND LARGE BATH TOWELS	50¢
FULL-BLEACH CRASH	10¢
SOFT-FINISH WHITE CRASH	13¢
HEAVY LINEN CRASH	18¢
HEAVY LINEN CRASH	22¢
HEAVY LINEN CRASH	25¢
HEAVY LINEN CRASH	27¢
GLASS LINEN, checked	18¢
GLASS LINEN, checked	20¢
22½x36 IRISH LINEN PILLOW CASES, per pair	1.95
72x96 PURE LINEN SHEETS, per pair	2.19
90x108 PURE LINEN SHEETS, per pair	10.00
90x99 PURE LINEN SHEETS, per pair	11.59
1 ROUND FILET CENTERPIECE, 30-inch	12.50
1 ROUND POINT VENISE, 30-inch	27.50
1 ROUND POINT VENISE, 34-inch	35.00
1 ROUND POINT VENISE, 36-inch	17.50
1 ROUND POINT VENISE, 36-inch	50.00
1 OBLONG POINT VENISE, 20x24	12.50
1 CENTERPIECE, fine filet, round, 36-inch	20.00
1 CENTERPIECE, filet, 36-inch	17.50
1 CENTERPIECE, filet, 32-inch	20.00
1 CENTERPIECE, Bruges, 36-inch	12.00
1 CENTERPIECE, Bruges, 27-inch	10.00
1 CENTERPIECE, Point Venise, 30-inch	17.50
2 CENTERPIECES, 45-inch	10.00
1 CENTERPIECE, Point Venise, 45-inch	17.50
1 CLOTH, 72-inch	45.00
1 CLOTH, fine filet, 72-inch	45.00
1 FINE MOSAIC LUNCHEON SET, 25 pieces	55.00
1 FINE ITALIAN FILET SET, 25 pieces	75.00

WHITE GOODS

36-INCH LONGCLOTH, 12 yards to a piece	1.59
36-INCH LONGCLOTH, 12 yards to a piece	2.95
IMPORTED FANCY CREPES, 38 inches wide	25¢
NAINSOOK, 39 inches wide, fine sheer quality, 10 yards to a piece	2.39
RATINE, 38 inches wide	45¢
PLISSE, 30 inches wide, excellent for underwear	15¢
DOTTED CREPE, 30 inches wide	25¢
RAMIE SUITING, 32 inches wide	12½¢
ALL LINEN SUITING, 32 inches wide	25¢
IMPORTED CRINKLED CREPE, 40 inches wide	25¢
ALL REMNANTS OF PLAIN AND FANCY WHITE GOODS marked down to one half and less prices	25¢

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Isakcha and is now attacking the bridgehead of Matchin.

The official statement from general headquarters issued last evening reads:

No large actions are reported from the west or east fronts. In Rumania progress continues. On the Macedonian front there have been no incidents of importance.

Western front: There was an artillery duel of temporary severity in the Wytschaete sector. With the remaining armes the activity did not pass the usual measure. The night in most sectors was calm.

Monday—An official statement is issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the wooded Carpathians the artillery fire temporarily increased in the Ludova and Kirilbaba sectors. North of the Uzul Valley the Russians again launched an attack. After an unsuccessful advance they gained a footing on a height of the Magyaros Ridge.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: By the operations of the Dobrudja army, our opponents have been pushed into the northwestern corner of the country. The north bank of the Danube on both sides of Tulcea is under the fire of our guns.

The statement regarding operations on the Franco-Belgian front reads:

Western front: On both sides of Wytschaete, in the Ypres salient, British detachments, after strong artillery activity, attacked our positions at dawn. They were repulsed.

On the rest of the front for the most part there was unfavorable weather, and the artillery activity was not great.

Of the operations on the Russian front the statement says that no important events occurred.

Sunday—The following official statement was issued from general headquarters last evening:

Romanian front: In the region of the west front, because of the unfavorable weather, there was only slight activity. On the east front nothing of importance occurred.

Dobrudja has been cleared of our opponents with the exception of the terrain between Macin and Isakcha.

In the Lake Doiran region there was slight artillery activity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Further official details are given in the War Office statement issued under Sunday's date of the daylight raid recently conducted by British troops on the Franco-Belgian front north of Arras. The statement reads:

We entered enemy trenches last night in the neighborhood of Hebuterne. Dugouts occupied by the enemy forces were bombed and prisoners were taken.

Gas was successfully discharged by us yesterday evening against the enemy trenches west of Messines.

Intermittent artillery activity continued, particularly on the right of our line between the Somme and Hebuterne. Northeast of Morval an enemy working party was caught by our fire. Our heavy artillery shelled enemy battery positions opposite Neuve Chapelle and Festubert.

Further particulars regarding the raid by us north of Arras and reported in the communiques of the 20th and 21st show the operation was more successful than at first reported. The raid took place in the afternoon, in broad daylight, after careful preparation.

Two lines of enemy trenches were penetrated on a 400-yard front, and all the objectives aimed at were reached. Our troops remained in the enemy trenches, which were badly damaged, for a period of one and one-half hours. All our opponents' dugouts were methodically searched, and blown in before returning. One German officer and 57 men of other ranks were made prisoner.

The official British statement on operations on the Macedonian front issued under Sunday's date is as follows:

On Saturday we raided an enemy position northwest of Seres, on the Struma front. Our aircraft successfully bombarded Xanthi station and an enemy transport column there. One enemy airplane was destroyed and a second brought down by our airplanes.

Today's official statement on the Macedonian operations reads:

On the Doiran front we successfully raided the enemy troops' main line trenches between Lake Doiran and Doldzeli, inflicting serious loss and destroying several gun emplacements.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The War Office issued the following statement yesterday regarding military operations on the French front:

On the Aves a surprise attack on one of our small posts northeast of Cannay was repulsed by hand grenades.

In the region of Roye one of our detachments penetrated, near the Amiens road, a trench of our opponents, the occupants of which fled after suffering some losses.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the activity of the artillery was maintained at a rather lively rate in the region of Louvemont and Les Chambrettes.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The bulletin issued by the War Office last night reads:

The day was relatively calm along the whole front.

On the Somme front three German airplanes were brought down by our pilots on Dec. 24. The first machine fell in flames south of Epenancourt;

the second crashed to the earth near Omécourt; the third fell in the direction of Liencourt.

On the night of Dec. 24-25 one of our air squadrons bombarded our opponents' aviation ground at Vragnes as well as ammunition depots at Athies, Ennemain and Mons-en-Chaussée.

Eastern theater: A violent artillery struggle took place in the region north of Monastir.

Monday—The communication issued by the War Office last night on the campaign in France reads:

Artillery action, lively in character, occurred at various points along the front, particularly on both sides of the Ancre, in the sectors of Quenay and Cannay, as well as on the right bank of the Meuse.

In Champagne a sudden attack by our opponents on our trenches west of Auberive was easily repulsed. Everywhere else calm prevailed.

Belgian communication: A German patrol attempted to attack during the course of the night a Belgian post north of Steenstraete, but was repulsed with losses. There was considerable artillery activity at various points on the Belgian front, notably in the direction of Dixmude and Het Sas, where our batteries effectively shelled our opponent's positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The war office statement issued yesterday says:

Western front: On the River Bystritza our scouts made some successful reconnaissances in the region of Stary Lisió, capturing a number of prisoners, rifles and hand-grenades.

In the wooded Carpathians and on the Moldavian frontier, in the region north of the Uzul Valley, the enemy troops by several repeated attacks following artillery preparation attempted to recapture the heights occupied by us yesterday. Our troops allowed the enemy forces to approach our trenches and then fired at almost point-blank range and also threw hand-grenades upon them. All counterattacks were repelled and the enemy troops suffered heavy losses. In the course of the day we took eight officers and 218 men prisoners and captured two guns and one trench mortar.

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ROAD BUILDERS ARE PLANNING FOR CONVENTION

Special Efforts Are Being Made to Make Event in Boston in February Attractive to Wives and Daughters of Delegates

Plans for the fourteenth annual convention of the American Road Builders Association, which will be held in Mechanics Building during the week of Feb. 5, are nearly completed. In connection with the convention, there will be held the eighth National Good Roads Show and the seventh American Good Roads Congress.

Unusual attention is to be given to entertainments for the delegates by the committee in charge. Special efforts are being made to secure a large attendance of the wives and daughters of the delegates, and a program is being prepared for their benefit.

The convention and the good roads show will open in Mechanics Building on Monday, Feb. 5, and present arrangements call for a reception on that evening. The following evening the Massachusetts Highway Commission will provide an entertainment for the delegates in Convention Hall. The annual dinner of the association will be given at the Copley-Plaza on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7.

The convention was held in February for the first time last year. The change from December to February, the directors of the association believe, was highly beneficial in that it enabled newly-elected road and street officials to be present, and coming as it does before the active work of the new season opens, many officials are able to attend who would be unable to do so at a later date.

Of Massachusetts, as a pioneer in the construction of good roads, the association says in its announcement of the convention: "It is particularly fitting that Boston should be chosen as the place of gathering of road builders. It is the seat of the government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which, as every road builder knows, is a pioneer in the good roads movement; the State to which engineers and others journey from all parts of the country to inspect the roads and to gain knowledge which will aid them in their work."

From the standpoint of educational value the National Good Roads Show will be one of the most important features of the gathering. The latest developments in road building and paving machinery, appliances and materials will be displayed in Mechanics Building in manner calculated to insure convenience of inspection and study. The exhibits will include illustrations of approved methods of road building and street paving, labor-saving machinery, and samples and analyses of paving materials.

All enemy attacks in other regions of the left bank of the Danube, which were extremely fierce in the neighborhood of Drogl, were repelled by our forces.

In Dobrudja the left wing of our troops abandoned Isakcha and Tultcha, which places were occupied by the Austro-Germans.

On the right flank an artillery duel took place throughout the whole day. It was especially violent in the region of the Danube village of Grecha.

Caucasian front: There was an exchange of fire, with reconnoissances by our scouts.

Monday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

After an attack by artillery and rifle fire against our bridgehead near the village of Boldura our opponents attempted an offensive, but were dispersed by our fire. Enemy attempts against our advanced posts on the Bystritza, in the region of the village of Liachovitch, south of Bohorodzany, were easily repulsed. Near the village of Kabilonka, west of Zolowimy, our scouts surrounded and made prisoner an enemy field post.

In the wooded Carpathians, after artillery preparation, we attacked enemy trenches on the heights north of the River Susa and captured some of them after violent hand-to-hand fighting, taking three machine guns, five officers and 100 men. We are consolidating the slopes south of the captured height.

Caucasian front: The situation is unchanged.

Romanian front: Throughout the day our opponents were active in the region between Kassina and Zaballa villages. In the region of Galberdina and Drogl our opponents, under cover of their heavy artillery, repeatedly attacked us. Desperate fighting continued here throughout the day. In the region of Batogu and Vilimy we repulsed five weak enemy attempts to take the offensive.

That the School Committee direct their attention to the unequal conditions of the schools.

That the Board of Apportionment and the Salary Board be abolished, if the above reorganization is adopted and the superintendent is made chief executive officer.

That the district supervision of elementary schools as outlined in the survey committee's report be adopted at once by the School Committee so that Boston may begin as early as possible to secure the estimated savings of upwards of \$45,000 a year.

That the junior high school system be adopted for Boston, consisting of the seventh and eighth grades in elementary schools and the first grade in high schools, so that the large savings in salaries (\$185,700 estimated) and the large savings in school equipment and buildings be made possible.

That the proper number of "heads of departments" in high schools be studied by the School Committee and changes made to conform to the present needs.

That a proper quota of pupils in special classes be established by the School Committee and that the special classes be grouped in one school as often as practicable.

That men junior assistants when appointed junior masters be given an increase of \$144 a year instead of the present lump sum of \$576, until their maximum is reached.

That the salaries of masters of high schools be recast, so as to provide within minimum and maximum limits compensation on the basis of pupils in average attendance in schools.

That the ratio of one doctor to two nurses be adopted by the School Committee in providing medical inspection for the pupils.

That the School Committee direct the director of school hygiene to have a further special examination made of the children in the schools to discover pupils with defective hearing, and that they be transferred to the Horace Mann School.

That classes for children with speech defects be extended as early as practicable by the School Committee.

That consideration be given to the recommendation of the survey committee that practice teachers from private kindergartens be allowed to serve as special assistants in over-crowded kindergarten rooms.

That the director of kindergartens be consulted hereafter in drawing plans for kindergarten accommodations.

That at the present time no change be made in the continued existence of the Schoolhouse Department as an independent department and that the membership of the Schoolhouse Commission include an architect and a builder of high standing.

The recommendations of the survey committee of which Dr. James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools of Springfield, Mass., was chairman, are practically indorsed by the Finance Commission, with the exception of the Schoolhouse Commission and the transfer of its duties to the School Committee. On this point the committee says:

"The Finance Commission feels that on account of the long struggle which has been necessary to separate the school department from the influence of politics the granting of schoolhouse accommodations to the School Committee would be productive of political intrigue and would, on the whole, be harmful to the school system. As long as the selection of lands and the building of schoolhouses is divorced from the School Committee's control the school children of Boston will have a chance to receive a higher type of education."

The "reply" of the assistant superintendents to the report of the survey committee is reviewed by the commission, which declares that the "reply" was "printed to the extent of 2000 copies and published before funds were made available for printing the report itself of the survey committee."

"Instead of making a temperate, accurate and convincing study of the report, the attitude of the board of superintendents may be judged from the opening lines of the 'reply' before any facts have been submitted on which to base such abusive language."

"Though the survey committee presented many subjects for consideration, the Board of Superintendents devotes over half the 'reply' to the simple proposition that the superintendent should be given more authority, to the proposition in which the members of the board have themselves an immediate personal interest."

The Finance Commission notes that a strange feature of the "reply" was the fact that it was signed by the assistant superintendents individually, as well as by the superintendent. The commission continues on this point:

"The 'reply' makes it plain, however, that not only did the assistant superintendents dominate in preparing the 'reply' itself, but that they dominate the board and intend that they shall not be assistants, but on a par with the superintendent and at best prepared only to 'cooperate.'

The "reply" in reality confirms the criticism of the survey committee that the existence of this board as a board means that the assistant superintendents are not, as their titles imply, assistants to the superintendent, but collectively constitute an individual body of a kind not tolerated in any good organization."

In connection with the recommendation that the superintendent of schools should be the chief executive officer of the School Committee the commission reviews the findings of the survey committee and its proposal:

"Instead of centralized authority reposed in the superintendent, the committee found that school policies which should be directed and governed by the school superintendent were in many cases conducted on a 'personal basis' between the superintendent and the other administrative officers, and that the latter through their freedom from control

PROGRESSIVE REVISION TO BE AIM OF LIBERALS

Organization for the Purpose of Securing Such Amendments to State Constitution as Referendum and Initiative Is Urged

Some of the political leaders of Massachusetts who have been identified with the Union for a Progressive Constitution have issued a public "appeal to liberals of all parties" to organize for the purpose of securing "progressive" amendments, more particularly the initiative and referendum, to the State constitution, a revision of which is to be considered at the Constitutional Convention to be held in June 1917.

An organization is urged as a means of using to better advantage the strength of the progressives, who are said to constitute a majority of the State's electorate. It is claimed that conservatives and reactionaries, both corporations and individuals, will combine to attempt the defeat of progressive amendments. The very fact that the election of delegates is to be non-partisan will tend to develop a contest between liberals and conservatives, it is said.

Probably the most important statement in the appeal is that the organization of liberals will endeavor to have constitutional amendments which may be favored by the convention submitted separately to the voters. This method is favored rather than the submission of a complete revision of the Constitution, which the people must accept or reject in its entirety.

Among the signers of the appeal are a number of organized labor leaders. Organized labor is specially interested in the initiative and referendum because it is expected to give labor additional and powerful leverage in the making of State laws. Organized as it is, labor will not find it difficult to secure the signatures of 30,000 or 50,000 registered voters, or whatever number may be necessary to have laws submitted to the voters for acceptance or rejection.

Prohibitionists and Socialists, as well as Republicans, Democrats and former Progressives, are said to be among the leaders interested in the liberal organization, all of whose names, it was stated, are not signed to the appeal.

Whereas a positive position in favor of the initiative and referendum has been taken by the liberals, they have taken no position regarding an elective judiciary.

The signers of the appeal, among whom Democrats and former Progressives predominate, are:

"George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney; Charles Sumner Bird, manufacturer; Edward A. Filene, merchant; David L. Walsh, former Governor; Alvan T. Fuller, Congressman; Matthew Hale, Progressive national committee; Harry P. Jennings, President Boston Central Labor Union; Richard H. Long, manufacturer; George F. Mahoney, president Local 142, I. B. E. W.; F. Walter Muller, vice-president Massachusetts Brotherhood A. F. of L.; Joseph Walker, speaker House of Representatives.

The appeal says in part:

"It is unnecessary to remind you that all the opponents of progressive policies are organized, as in their right, and have many champions who will present their views upon proposed constitutional amendments. Who is to do the necessary work of shaping and advocating proper amendments in the interest of the great mass of people whose constant struggle for a livelihood prevents them from giving much time and attention to public questions? The general purposes for which this organization will work are:

"(1) The elimination of political partisanship from the convention.

"(2) The submission of amendments adopted by the convention to the people separately for ratification or rejection.

"(3) The adoption of an amendment to the constitution that will give the voters a right to veto laws passed by the Legislature and to adopt laws that the Legislature refuses to pass."

The appeal announces that local branches are to be formed all over the State later to conduct an educational campaign. Lawrence E. Brooks of 53 State Street, Boston, is to receive the names of applicants for membership in the organization. Mr. Brooks lives in Medford and is a former treasurer of the Progressive State committee. He announced last night that 100,000 circulars seeking members will be sent out as soon as possible.

TUSKEGEE EXTENDS ITS RURAL SCHOOLS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Acting Principal Warren Logan, in his report to the trustees of Tuskegee Institute, says the extension activities during the year have been many and varied. Ninety-two rural schools have been completed, and an authorization to proceed with the building of an additional 100 rural schoolhouses has been received. "The spirit of cooperation which is being promoted among white and colored people alike in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi and other states where these schools are being built is most encouraging."

TORONTO MOVES TO STOP CAR CROWDING

TORONTO, Ont.—The Board of Control has notified the Toronto Street Railway Company that henceforth the penalty for allowing the cars to be overcrowded will be \$500 instead of \$50, as heretofore.

REPUBLICANS AID PROHIBITION IN OHIO REALIGNMENT

Campaign to Be Renewed for "Dry" Amendment in 1917—Democrats Accused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—"All Ohio 'dry' in 1917." Again this slogan is being heard in this State, and from all indications Ohio is on the verge of another determined contest between the prohibition and the antiprohibition elements. It seems certain that a State-wide prohibition amendment will be launched next year. The call for a conference of Anti-Saloon League trustees, to be followed by a State convention in Columbus, has been issued from headquarters. The convention will be held Jan. 16, and the convention on the 17th and 18th. Although it is announced that the meetings in January will decide whether the prohibition issue will be put to a vote next year, many say that this already has been decided upon and that merely definite plans for the campaign remain to be worked out. It is said that the plan favored is to seek the repeal of the home-rule constitutional amendment and have a State-wide "dry" amendment passed in 1917. The nature of the campaign has been virtually decided upon, it is said, as the result of an informal referendum among prohibition leaders of almost all counties in the State.

The opinion seems unanimous that 1917 is the time to wage a successful campaign, according to J. A. White, Anti-Saloon League superintendent. Mr. White has invited cooperation of all church organizations, W. C. T. U. branches, labor organizations, granges and other bodies which wish to become affiliated in the campaign. That the prohibition workers are not waiting until the January conference is indicated by the fact that an elaborate itinerary and prominent speakers have been put into action already. On Nov. 16, the campaign opened in Cincinnati, with a prohibition address by former Senator Watson. In Toledo, Richmond Pearson Hobson spoke for the Anti-Saloon League on Dec. 3. According to an announcement by Wayne B. Wheeler, national counsel for the league, this was the beginning of organization of the northwestern Ohio counties for the "dry" campaign.

Following the defeat of Gov. Frank B. Willis, Republican, the prohibition situation took on an acute angle, inasmuch as it became associated definitely with the two major political parties. The known "dry" leanings of Mr. Willis are said to have caused the liquor interests to go to the assistance of James M. Cox, Democrat, who was elected Governor. In retaliation, it is said, the Republican organization may give support to the dry movement, or at least not oppose it as vigorously as it otherwise would have done. "We'll vote the State dry" is the word heard often from Republicans who resent the aid given Governor-Elect Cox by the liquor interests.

Florida Amendment

Anti-Saloon League Head Says Prohibition Bill Will Pass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Superintendent Kent Pendleton of the Florida Anti-Saloon League, is enthusiastic over the result of the recent election of members to the Florida Legislature for 1917, and claims to have a safe working majority in both houses pledged to vote for a State-wide prohibition amendment to the Constitution.

Under the existing constitutional law in Florida, local option prevails. This cannot be changed except, first, by adoption of the amendment by a three-fifths vote by both Houses of the Legislature; then by a vote of the people, which would make it at least 1919 before State-wide prohibition could go into effect, even if adopted by the next Legislature.

Under the present local option provision 45 of the 52 counties of the State are already "dry." The seven "wet" counties are Escambia, Duval, St. Johns, Palm Beach, Monroe, Pinellas and Hillsborough.

GREAT CHANGES IN CHINA ARE DUE TO EUROPEAN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—From the Tsingtao station of the Shantung Mission, China, has come a report from the Rev. C. E. Scott telling of conditions there. In part he says:

"There have been many developments which show the momentous changes taking place in China due to the European war. There are not lacking evidences of additional hardships among the people, due to war conditions. Multitudes of peasants, because of their inability to get German dyers, their own being high priced, have begun to wear unbleached cotton cloth. Many have discontinued the use of matches, cheap as they are, reverting to flint stone and punk. They have discontinued also the use of foreign kerosene, reverting to bean oil and wicks."

"Despite these conditions, Christian work goes on. In one mountain village a church building has been completed, and a girls' school, taught by one of our high school graduates, has been established. In a village where the single Christian woman has for years been persecuted for her faith, we have opened a boys' school. The school is self-supporting."

STEPS PROPOSED TO REDUCE THE NATION'S OUTGO

Chamber of Commerce Submitting Referendum on Power of President to Veto Separate Items in Appropriation Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the request of the Merchants Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is submitting a referendum on the question whether the President of the United States shall have power to veto separate items or provisions in appropriation bills. Granting such power would make it impossible for Congress to put through so-called riders which do not have to be submitted to the President.

It is contended that the Constitution aims to permit the President to prevent enactment of legislation which he disapproves, unless, upon a reconsideration, two thirds of Congress shall approve the bill.

"General appropriation bills," says the association, "are commonly delayed until near the closing hours of Congress, and effective scrutiny and revision of them by either House is extremely difficult and practically impossible. They are the channels through which all sorts of 'jobs' and questionable appropriations find their easy course. Innumerable items which are embodied in separate bills would have no chance of passage are included in the general appropriation bills as the result of the 'log rolling' process, whereby the members of Congress extend friendly consideration to each other's wasteful or extravagant measures, whose passage is sought not on public grounds, but solely to promote the interests of individual Congressmen with their constituents. Every large general appropriation bill is loaded up with items of this class as a result of the system. The appropriation bills for rivers and harbors, for public buildings, and other similar purposes, are swelled enormously and for unjustifiable purposes."

As indicative of the extent to which the public sentiment of the country has progressed in the matter, the Merchants Association declares that the constitutions of no less than 39 of the states have been so amended as to require, in effect, that each bill shall contain but one subject, to be clearly expressed in its title, with exceptions as to appropriation bills in 12 of such states; while in 35 states the Constitution permits the Governor to disapprove specific items of appropriation bills, which items become void unless repassed by the Legislature.

It is the invariable practice of the National Chamber in submitting a referendum to give an abstract of the arguments against the question to be voted upon. The main heads pertaining to the veto of riders are:

(a) The proposed amendment would lessen the responsibility of Congress.

(b) The powers of the President have already been overexpanded.

(c) The rules of the House of Congress can make provision to avoid rider legislation.

(d) Authority to veto items and provisions in appropriation bills will not include power to reinstate omitted items.

(e) The action of different states contains no argument for amendment of the Constitution.

Plans to Meet Deficit

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Various plans proposed for meeting the deficit it is admitted the Government will face at the end of the next fiscal year are being considered by President Wilson and his cabinet. It is said the President might decide to address Congress on the subject as soon as he decided as to how the revenues should be raised. Members of the House ways and means committee already have discussed the problem with Secretary McAdoo and other administration officials. The committee will take it up probably after the holidays.

FLORIDA NEGROES OWN KNITTING MILL

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JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—As an evidence of the thrift and prosperity of Negroes in Florida, a small knitting mill established some years ago, all the capital in which was invested by Negroes, the factory giving employment to Negro boys and girls, has proved such a success that the incorporators are now greatly enlarging the plant and putting in new and modern machinery at a cost of approximately \$100,000.

As soon as the new plant is in operation it will give employment to a largely increased number of Negro youths, teaching them the intricacies of a profitable industry and making them better citizens. This industry has proved so successful that it has been an encouraged and liberally patronized one by the white people of Florida.

PORTO RICO AND HAITI STEAMSHIP LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—At the North Island military aerodrome it is maintained that the most efficient weather bureau in America has been established. Every aviator and airplane attached to the Signal Corps Aviation School helps to gather data.

GIFT OF \$1000 FOR Y. M. C. U.

DEBDHAM, Mass.—The will of Jerome Jones of Brookline, former head of the firm of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company of Boston, filed in the Norfolk Probate Registry here today, gives \$1000 to the Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE NEGLECTED SAY OBSERVERS

Merchants, However, Blame Inadequate Shipping Facilities for Inability to Deliver Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Close observers of export trade conditions say American manufacturers are not taking full advantage of the present opportunity to build up a trade with South and Central America which will be permanent. The view is expressed that the manufacturers are too busy supplying unusual demand from other countries to pay the close attention to South and Central American demands that they deserve.

One commission merchant has just returned from Havana saying that South Americans are displeased by the methods and practices of exporters in the United States, especially since the war began, and that the details essential to the successful operation of trade with Central and South America have been overlooked. The result, it is said, is an attitude which will welcome the return to normal conditions, after the war, which will make it possible for South and Central Americans to trade again with other countries.

Such conditions, however, do not seem to be entirely without extenuation. An official of an association whose members trade with South America told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there was the greatest difficulty in getting bottoms in which to ship goods south. He showed hundreds of orders from South American houses, which his association thus far had been unable to fill. Awaiting shipment, too, he said, were thousands of dollars worth of goods. As an instance of the manner in which enforced delay is damaging trade, he cited the case of many jewelers in South and Central America whose orders cannot be filled in time for the holiday trade for which they were desired.

Mr. Foy says cold-storage eggs have been sold as fresh for 36 years. From April to December, the period when eggs are put in storage, the cold-storage product is sold at the current rate of the fresh product. Eggs are put in storage at a low level, usually at 20 cents a dozen. Prices of fresh eggs in the season of limited production then make the price to the consumer for eggs held in storage.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

WINTHROP AMES SAYS PUBLIC CAN IMPROVE PLAYS

Producer of Exceptional Dramas
Argues Theatergoers Could
Exert Discriminatory Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Winthrop Ames, director of the Little Theater, where "Pierrot the Prodigal" is still playing to large houses after more than 130 performances, believes that the much-discussed question of "cleaning up" the stage is a question of cleaning up the public.

When Mr. Ames was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if he saw any indication of improved theatrical conditions in respect to the cleanliness of the plays produced, he replied by asking another question:

"Do you see any signs of the public's improving in that respect?"

It was evident that Mr. Ames was convinced that there can be no complete relief from plays of questionable moral character until the public itself is purged of the desire to see such plays. Now, he said, your manager was simply a broker of plays. He was selling plays to the public just as another man might sell shoes. Nobody expected the public to buy shoes it didn't want. Nobody should expect them to patronize plays they don't care for. So that so long as plays of questionable morals remained on the stage it was pretty certain that there was a demand for them somewhere, and sufficient demand to make their production profitable. For the manager had to make money, just as a man in any other business had to make money, or quit.

The inference drawn from these statements was that there was work to be done by some toward educating the public to a better taste for plays which do not even border on the shocking or the indecent. From what Mr. Ames said it seemed that the argument so often applied to motion pictures, in this respect, applied as well to plays. The public themselves held it within their power to make or mar any play; hence they were able, by discriminating distribution of their patronage, to register disapproval of pieces unworthy of their notice. And granting that the manager was a business man, it was plain that he would be just as eager to take off an unworthy play that lacked patronage as a worthy one.

Mr. Ames had some good things to say about acting in America. He thought that acting had lost a certain finish, dash or glamour which distinguished it in the old days, but that actors had gained something their predecessors in those days did not possess. This was the ability to spread their talent over a larger amount of material. There were no longer "first old ladies" and "first villains" to which individual actors were doomed to hitch their careers. And the modern American actor really was less of a type actor than was popularly supposed.

Of course, the opportunities for his training were scant. That was due to the passing of the stock company. Mr. Ames cited the case of a girl of 18, who, possessing much talent, tried out for a part in a road company. The director told her to play the part just as its originator had played it, with the result that when she returned to New York she had completed two years of imitating, and had learned nothing at all new about acting. For such conditions Mr. Ames did not see any remedy so long as the stock company remained dormant.

It was difficult, Mr. Ames said, to express any views on the growth of the repertory theater idea in America. Conditions varied; there were hardly any two communities in which they were alike. He was sure, however, that New York City did not need such a theater. There were plays here of all sorts. One might say the city's theaters as a whole offered the playgoer the same opportunity for selection that a repertory theater would offer.

There was little doubt that the city had too many theaters. This was due to the fact that managers insist on getting New York City's stamp placed on their offerings. One of the preliminary essentials of a road tour, to be successful, was a New York run. How the New York playgoer had judged the piece means much. Thus there were, at this time, at least 11 plays knocking at the city's doors, with no theaters for them to play in. And the future would show even more theaters here. Mr. Miller was planning to build his, and there was no indication that the total number of playhouses will not be increased still further to accommodate a larger number of pieces seeking for the valued asset of Broadway approval.

The remedy for such a condition, Mr. Ames believed, was a change in the producing system. Sometimes there probably would be no reason why other American cities should not be producing centers of an importance at least approaching that of New York. As soon as a city reaches the status of a metropolis it would be a producing center. Then many of the plays unable to get into New York could be diverted elsewhere. The future would probably see three new producing cities, Chicago, one in California and one in the South.

Mr. Ames concluded by saying that the times were altogether too good for American playwriting. There was such a demand for American plays that hundreds of them were getting to the footlights without deserving serious notice. The demand was coming from other countries, too, and it



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Howard Athenaeum, Boston's oldest theater

OLD HOWARD ONCE FAVORITE MUSIC HALL IN BOSTON

was not to the credit of American playmaking that it was bringing forth response oftentimes scarcely worth listening to. This was not to say that there were fewer good American plays, only that there were more poor ones.

Mr. Ames is considering two pieces as the successor to "Pierrot" but prefers not to announce their names yet.

LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England, Nov. 30.—Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard have commissioned Mr. Willie Redstone, musical director of the Gaiety, and Mr. John Ansell, musical director of the Alhambra, to compose the score of the Chinese play, "The Dragon's Throne," written by Miss Letty Lind and Major Gibson. The play will be presented as soon as the score is completed.

The run of "Mr. Wu" will terminate at the Strand on Dec. 9, when Mr. J. Bannister Howard has arranged with Mr. José B. Levy to present his pantomime "The Babes in the Wood" every afternoon during the Christmas holidays, starting on Saturday, Dec. 23. In the evenings he will give a revival of the "Belle of New York." Miss Iris Hoey will appear as the "Belle," and as Maid Marian in "The Babes in the Wood." Mr. Bannister Howard's season can only be a short one, as Mr. Matheson Lang is returning to the Strand after the holidays, in a new play.

Mrs. Brandon Thomas has now arranged to present her revival of "Charley's Aunt" at the St. James', instead of at the Kingsway. Miss Mavis Yorke is to play lead again when Mr. Charles Hawtrey revives "Where the Rainbow Ends." Mr. Hawtrey has just arranged with Mr. Alfred Butt to do the piece at the Globe every afternoon during the holidays, starting on Dec. 26. "Fee My Heart" remains in the evening instead.

Mr. André Charlot has altered the title of the new revue, due at the Comedy next week, from "Change Partners" to "See-Saw," and for his new revue at the Shaftesbury, in which Mr. Harry Lauder appears, he has chosen the name of "Three Cheers."

Under the direction of Arthur Aldin (Limited) the Prince of Wales' will reopen on Dec. 14 with the Cecil Aldin play "The Happy Family." Mr. Aldin's books are in every nursery, and little boys and girls will like to know the artist has designed the scenery himself, and is seeing that the animals shall be exact replicas of the cats, dogs, and chickens of his pictures. Mr. Adrian Ross has written both book and lyrics. The piece will be given at matinees only, "Hobson's Choice" remaining in the evening bill.

The Court reopens on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 23, when Miss Horniman presents "Hindle Wakes."

Howard, using an inflatable rubber paunch, which he devised and had made to complete his costume. It was said of Hackett that his only defects in Falstaff were the lost line lapses likely to occur in the early part of the play when he habitually counted the house. Then there was Webb, the Kentucky tragedian, whose "Richard III" soliloquies were curious pot-pourris composed of bits from Hamlet, Macbeth and Richard. The distraction of the prompter on the occasions of Webb's plays may be imagined. Lester Wallack played annual engagements here, and so did Joseph Jefferson.

During the '60s it took courage as well as talent to hold the stage at the Howard. Every entertainer was put strictly on his merits by pit rowdies, who, the moment they were bored, began to annoy the performers. Between the acts the rowdies picked quarrels with the scattered sailors, and with the square-hatted Harvard students. In those days the pit devoured watermelon, oranges and peanuts with audible relish while the play was on, and otherwise behaved much as it chose.

By 1875 these conditions had altered for the better, and the Howard for a time took on a higher tone. That fall appeared Holman's English opera "Maggie Mitchell," long popular in "Fanchon, the Cricket," and J. L. Toole, the famous London comedian. In 1876 the Howard had for special attractions E. L. Davenport in repertory, Oliver Doud Byron in "Across the Continent," Buffalo Bill and Kit Carson Jr. in "The Scouts of the Plains"; Stuart Robson in "Camilie; or, the Cracked Heart," and other travesties; the Oates troupe in Offenbach operettas; "Den" Thompson in "Josh Whitcomb," the rural play that afterward became "The Old Homeestead"; Nat C. Goodwin in repertory; Miss Kitty Blanchard in "The Two Orphans"; Charles Fechter, in "Monte Cristo"; Tony Pastor's troupe from New York, and the Vokes family in one-act plays. It was not long, however, before the Globe and Park theaters had taken all the worth-while traveling attractions away from the Howard, which then lapsed into a dispute from which it has never recovered.

Between these attractions the stock company, aided by special talent, gave variety shows. For years Harrigan and Hart were at this theater. A long popular team of dancers called themselves the "Mulgahay Twins." The variety performers of those days were as astonishing in their specialties as they often are today. For instance, there was Herr Karl Lind, who stood a three-legged table on the mouths of three bottles, balanced another bottle on the table, stood on his head on the top of that bottle, and, balanced in that position, slowly revolved by some mysterious means. He had no aid from his hands, for they were occupied in playing the violin!

James H. Hackett gave his inimitable performance of Falstaff at the

FRANCES STARR ACTS "THE LITTLE LADY IN BLUE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"Little Lady in Blue," comedy in three acts, by Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyval; produced at the Belasco Theater, New York City, evening of Dec. 21, 1916, by David Belasco. The cast:

Admiral Addenbrooke.....A. G. Andrews

Anthony Addenbrooke.....Jerome Patrick

Captain Kent, R. N.....Frederick

Joe.....H. C. Hall

Baron von Löwen.....Carl Sauer

John Speedwell.....Charles Garry

Cobbledick.....George Giddens

A. Walter.....Adrian H. Rosley

A Process Server.....Harry Holiday

Landlord.....Roland Rushton

Anne Churchill.....Frances Starr

Miss Quick.....Lucy Beaumont

A Girl.....Eleanor Pendleton

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Little Lady in Blue" revives recollections of "Pomander Walk," "Rosemary," and "Quality Street," in its pictures of quaint old days and quaint old ways of a hundred years ago. A pretty and ingenuous little story, the authors of "Grumpy" have devised and told neatly and pleasantly, with the aid of Miss Frances Starr and a company of clever players. The piece was well received.

Anne Churchill combines a good deal of practical sense with her sentiment. Having overheard the terms of the will of an irascible old admiral, she determines to marry a young man of light ways who, if he reforms, will inherit £60,000. She sets out to reform him, and succeeds.

The personages have all more or less a Thackerayan flavor, except the old man-o'-war's man, Cobbledick, admirably played by George Giddens, who seems to blend doubly from the pages of Captain Marryatt and W. W. Jacobs. Anne is an adorable creature, made doubly so by Miss Frances Starr's impersonation. Whether she is cajoling the crochety Admiral, singing an old-world ditty to her own accompaniment at a spinet, helping Anthony with his nautical studies, or finally confessing with downcast eyes and faltering voice what she regards as her duplicity, she is equally charming.

Sir Anthony is another Grumpy; so also is his former flag captain and friend, Captain Kent. Both are well played by A. G. Andrews and Frederick Graham, notably the former. As young Anthony Addenbrooke Jerome Patrick has the external qualifications which explain Anne's interest in him apart from the terms of the Admiral's will; but he was not convincing either in his carouse in the Portmanteau inn nor later at the country cottage where he is pulling himself together with Anne's help. Altogether the authors do not help one to believe in the depth of his affection for Anne. Carl Sauer gives a clever study of a German nobleman who by his offensive attentions compels Anne to become in the first act a wanderer with holes in her shoes and ultimately "an adventuress."

The production is rarely beautiful, and one inclines to the view that although Mr. Belasco has been responsible for many more elaborate and expensive productions, he has seldom achieved one quite so ingratiating. The audience is attuned to the key of the piece and the color of its surroundings by the blue chintz proscenium curtains which replace the usual heavy stage draperies. Though there are no footlights the features of the performers as well as the scene are perfectly lighted. The absence of the usual stage lights in the foreground increases the realism of the play. The scenery, notably the interior of the inn at Portsmouth, with its old-fashioned high seats and paneling, huge fireplace, polished pewter, and bay windows overlooking the Hoe, with Nelson's flagship at anchor in the middle distance, is delightful, recalling a T. B. Hardy water color. Best of all is the last scene, an old-fashioned English bordered garden.

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Between these attractions the stock company, aided by special talent, gave variety shows. For years Harrigan and Hart were at this theater. A long popular team of dancers called themselves the "Mulgahay Twins." The variety performers of those days were as astonishing in their specialties as they often are today. For instance, there was Herr Karl Lind, who stood a three-legged table on the mouths of three bottles, balanced another bottle on the table, stood on his head on the top of that bottle, and, balanced in that position, slowly revolved by some mysterious means. He had no aid from his hands, for they were occupied in playing the violin!

James H. Hackett gave his inimitable performance of Falstaff at the

offered every afternoon and evening. Wilde's "Infanta" gives Gregory Keay the opportunity to do fine acting as the fantastic who succumbs to the realization that he is a thing which the Infanta has laughed at, not because he was carefree and amusing, but because he was grotesque and hideous. "King Argimenes," though to the present writer not as impressive as "The Gods of the Mountain," is done in the thorough manner characteristic of Mr. Walker and all his associates. Perhaps the most surprising feature of the Portmanteau's season, however, is the vigor with which Gammer Gurton has, in the parlance of the theater, "hit Broadway in the eye." It is some hundreds of years now since she and Lodge first went searching for her needle, and the piece is presented now with ample attention to the broad comedy methods in vogue there. And it is a pleasure to sit next to somebody who wouldn't dream of smiling at Charlie Chaplin, but who finds great delight in the slap-stick fight between Gammer Gurton and the woman next door whom gossip has accused of stealing the needle.

"Polyanna" played 116 times at the Hudson before it gave place to "Shirley Keye." With 160 performances "Cheating Cheaters" at the Eltinge is the current attraction having the longest run, except the Hippodrome show, which has played 201 times. "Turn to the Right" has passed its one hundred and fiftieth performance and a second company has just taken the road. "The Man Who Came Back," "Pierrot the Prodigal" 128 and "Nothing But the Truth" 118.

The Théâtre Français this week presents Mlle. Yvonne Garrick in "Patachon." "The Yellow Jacket" moves to the Harris Theater. Jesse L. Lasky presents, at the Forty-fourth Street, Miss Geraldine Farrar in Cecil B. DeMille's "Joan the Woman," a picture of the career of Joan of Arc. Next week's feature will be "Pierrot the Prodigal" 128 and "Nothing But the Truth" 118.

Projects for two new theaters have just been announced. Henry Miller has leased property on West Forty-third Street, just off Broadway, for a theater of 1200 seating capacity which he hopes will be opened next October. He plans to make it producing theater. Joseph Weber plans to build a theater on Broadway for the production of musical pieces by Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom.

With "A Night in an Inn," the Lord Dunsany piece presented by the Neighborhood Players last season, Corey and Ritter will produce on Broadway a new play by Harris Dickson, author of short stories of the South. It is said Willis P. Sweatman will play the leading role. Francis Wilson will return to the stage in "The Laughter of Fools," with the Misses Jeannine Eagels and Eva Le Gallienne in the cast. Miss Maxine Elliott, wearing the Belgian Order of the Crown, conferred for her work among Belgian soldiers, has returned to New York for a three months' stay. Lew Fields will appear in "Boston Friends," by Frank Mandel. Gareth Hughes has gone to Los Angeles to take part in a revival of "Everyman" with which Richard Ordynski will close his season at the Little Theater. The Actors Church Alliance is receiving subscriptions for the French War Relief Fund.

MIQUETTE ET SA MERE' GIVEN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"Miquette et sa Mère," comedy in three acts by Robert de Fiers and G. A. de Caillavet, produced at the Garrick Theatre, New York City, by the Théâtre Français des Etats-Unis, under the management of M. Lucien Bonheur, evening of Dec. 18, 1916. The cast:

Marquis de la Tour-Mirande.....George Sauleau

Monchablon.....Claude Benedict

Labirat.....Pierre Renavent

Pierre.....Pierre Renavent

Mongrébien.....Bernard Papon

Labort.....Marc Lomont

Le Concler.....Emile Detramont

Un Mitron.....Gérard Viterbe

Miquette Grandier.....Lillian Greuze

Madame Grandier.....Adrienne Dargie

Madame Poche.....Jeanne Roche

Madame Michelot.....Marie Georgeot

Mme. Majoumel.....Catherine Roche

Anna Guelhard.....Anne Guelhard

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Every successive production of the French Theater in New York is better than its predecessor in the points of finish and completeness. The large and competent company which M. Lucien Bonheur is gathering round him are the foundation of his enterprise are gaining in experience of their surroundings and audience and also of each other, and as a consequence are playing with

NEW JERSEY TO STANDARDIZE STATE FINANCES

Next Legislature to Consider System Prepared by Commission — Modern Methods to Be Put in Practice

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Modern financing, including annual budgets of income and expenditures, and hard and fast interest and sinking-fund requirements for all loans which have been incurred in the past, or which may be incurred, will prevail in New Jersey municipalities and counties if the measures drafted by the Legislative Committee on Municipal Financing are enacted by the 1917 Legislature, says the Post. Assemblyman Arthur N. Pierson of Westfield is chairman of the commission which was created to investigate and recommend remedies for the varied and tangled finances of communities in different sections of the State.

The newly drafted measures are first steps toward standardizing the methods by which annual expenditures of the cities and counties are estimated and apportioned to income, and toward standardizing the issue and the paying off of bond indebtedness. Municipal and county bonds are one of the oldest forms of investment in America, but even after more than 100 years of such transactions, there are many bond issues put out annually by the amateur financiers serving on county boards, school boards, sewer and water boards, and in common councils, which are lacking in explicit statements covering the essentials relating to security of principal and interest. Because there is no general statute setting forth just what must be agreed to by creditor and debtor, agents of banking houses handling municipal bonds frequently have to give local officials an educational course in the elements of what constitutes a valid bond debt.

One of the Pierson bills provides for a sinking fund commission in any county or municipality or other political division which has debt-incurring powers. No debts will be incurred by this commission for a period longer than the prospective life of the improvement to be paid for out of the proceeds of the money borrowed. Upon the commission will rest the duty of collecting a sinking fund to pay off the bonds representing the debt when due. An increased use of yearly serial bonds is expected under this act.

Another of the Pierson bills provide that all floating debts of New Jersey communities will be tabulated by July 1, 1917. These debts are represented by short-term notes issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or of delinquent taxes. This form of indebtedness is to be converted into "tax revenue notes of 1916," to run not longer than Dec. 31, 1919. This measure, if enacted, is expected to clear up a vast tangle of small community financing and force the collection of large sums in tax arrears.

A third measure requires the adoption of city and county budgets by the twentieth day after the beginning of the fiscal year of every municipality or county to operate for one year, or the adoption by the twentieth day after July 1, 1917, in communities which levy taxes for the support of appropriations to be expended in a fiscal year which begins after the date of such levy. Some communities collect their taxes after appropriations have been expended, incurring short-term indebtedness thereby. Others levy taxes before appropriations are expended.

A fourth measure regulates the terms under which loans in anticipation of the collection of taxes are to be made and the recourse to be had upon delinquent taxpayers to take care of such loans when due.

ARKANSAS CITY MAYOR REMOVED

TOPEKA, Kan.—In removing O. S. Gibson, as Mayor of Arkansas City, recently the Kansas Supreme Court laid down a rule which may be of interest to candidates for office in Kansas, says the Capital. Stripped of legal verbiage, the court ruling is this:

If Mr. Candidate tells, or causes one to tell, John Doe that he, the candidate, will appoint Richard Roe to a certain appointment; and acting on this information Mr. Doe and Mr. Roe line up their friends and get them to vote for Mr. Candidate, then Mr. Candidate is guilty in effect of bribery, and these persons' votes cannot be counted.

The method is merely a refinement on the old, coarse form of plain promise and accomplished bribery in the sense in which the term is used in proceedings of this character," the court held in its opinion. The court held also that C. N. Hunt, Gibson's opponent at the last spring election, was entitled to the office of Mayor, and ordered Gibson to pay over to Hunt the emoluments he had received since he took office, in addition to turning over the office.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Negroni Ave., 271, Ward 20; John McShane, Harrison H. Atwood; frame mercantile, Cumberland St., 16 rear; Ward 7; Joe W. Smith, F. W. Montgomery; brick garage, Joy St., 52, Ward 8; E. Q. Clark; alter tenements, Washington St., 222-224, Ward 5; C. H. Taylor; alter mercantile.

REAL ESTATE

A large transaction has been closed and deeds placed on record whereby three large apartment houses change hands, one of which is located in Back Bay and the other two in Brighton district. Titles are conveyed by Abraham Kantor et al. to Mary E. Macdonough for investment. The Palitan, is a five-story double brick apartment with basement located at 121 St. Stephen Street, opposite Opera Place, and carries an assessment of \$91,000, which includes \$16,200 on 7200 square feet of land.

The Brighton estate consists of two large five-story octagon front, double brick apartment houses, built on 16,811 square feet of land, situated at 1125 and 1127 Commonwealth Avenue between Brighton Avenue and St. Lukes Road. This property is valued at \$216,800 with \$26,800 of it on the land.

Another transaction in the Brighton district was the sale of a frame dwelling house at 55-57 Wallingford Road near Melton Road, owned by Blanche H. Lowell and purchased by Fred Haley. There is a land area of 5212 square feet valued at \$1800, the total assessment being \$7500.

SALES OF DOVER PROPERTY

Final papers have been recorded with the Norfolk Registry of Deeds, conveying 110 acres of land situated on Pine Street from James D. Colt and Charles E. Stratton, trustees under the will of Robert S. Minot, to Harriett A. Frothingham of Boston. Benjamin P. Leighton of Dover has also conveyed five acres, adjoining the above mentioned parcel, on Centre Street to Mrs. Frothingham. This large tract of land includes what is known as "Snows Hill," the highest point in the town of Dover, and has several very attractive building sites. The property is situated near the estates of Arthur B. Glidden, W. R. and S. P. Fay, and Winthrop Harvey and is also near the Norfolk Hunt Club. The purchaser contemplates improving the property and building an all-the-year-round residence during the next two years.

Walter Channing, Jr. 50 Congress Street was the broker in these sales.

WEST END AND ROXBURY SALES

Papers have been placed on file by the buyer of a four-story and basement brick house at 28 Lynde Street, near Cambridge Street, West End. The total assessment is \$12,300, including \$5800 carried on 1655 square feet of land. David Feinzig was the grantor and Nathan Boavnick the buyer.

The Roxbury parcel was sold by Alice M. Gray to Gertrude Baltimore and consists of two three-story swell front brick houses and 3831 square feet of land situated at 50 and 52 Guido Street, near Lambert Avenue. The total assessed valuation is \$10,300, and \$1900 of that amount applies on the land.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

The property at 61 Collins Road, Waban, has been sold for Mrs. W. E. Tolles to Archibald S. Fuller, who has purchased for a home. The nine-room modern frame house and 11,000 square feet of land are valued at \$8500.

F. Stuart has sold two frame houses situated 16 and 16A Gardner Street, Newton, to Mrs. M. Powers, who purchases for investment. With the houses were 4500 square feet of land. The property is valued at \$2800.

F. W. Wilkins of Brookline has purchased a lot of 12,000 square feet of land valued at \$3000 on Washington Street, opposite Woodland Road, Auburndale, and will erect a private residence. Mrs. Margaret Mague was the grantor.

George T. Elliot has sold the single house and 13,100 feet of land at 88 Dunboy Street, Brighton. J. W. Brigham bought for investment. The property is assessed for \$5800.

E. P. Hutchinson has sold an estate at 21-23 Newcastle Road, Faneuil district, Brighton, a two-family house and 6000 square feet of land, all valued at \$5300. Amos Jenner purchases for investment. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were the brokers in all of these sales.

WAKEFIELD IS PROSPERING

Under the December special assessment, the assessors of Wakefield have added \$117,572 to the taxable property of the town. The total valuation of the town is now \$12,942,018.

SALES NEAR NANTASKET BEACH

Bradford Weston of Hull has purchased 36,000 feet of land at the corner of Coburn Street and Samoset Avenue and 6000 feet on Manomet Avenue at Kenbertha. This is in the center of the most select part of the beach and the purchaser is expecting to erect a number of high-class summer cottages. Samoset Avenue has recently been extended. Frederick L. McGowan was the grantor.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Dec. 23, 1916:

Trans-Mort.	Amount of actions	Deeds
18.....	59	30
Dec. 19.....	129	72
Dec. 20.....	104	48
Dec. 21.....	112	60
Dec. 22.....	70	30
Dec. 23.....	74	39
Totals.....	548	279
Same week 1915.....	321	2,098,688
Same week 1914.....	317	343,591
Wk end Dec. 16.....	421	964,045
Wk end Dec. 16.....	421	1,731,014

Trans-Mort. Amount of actions

Deeds

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Deeds

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OHIO STATE TO HAVE FINE FIVE OUT THIS SEASON

Veterans Available for Every Position on Basketball Team Except Center—C. W. Bolen Showing Splendid Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—With veterans at every position except center, Ohio State's basketball team has still failed to show the smooth working qualities that should characterize it in its minor Ohio games played so far. Although the Buckeyes have won their games handily, competition was not hard and the opinion of critics is that the team has not yet shown its best form.

A 10-days' jaunt through Ohio during the holiday vacation is expected to round the quintet into formidable opposition for its first "Big Nine" game with Wisconsin on the Buckeye floor, Jan. 6.

But two veterans are lost this year, Capt. D. C. Ginn '16, center, and P. H. McClure '16, guard. Both were graduated last June. The vacant position left by Captain Ginn was not hard to fill, for C. A. McDonald '19, substitute varsity end on the championship football team, fits in well. He is a hard player, a close guarder and gives the team a decided advantage by his ability to get the jump-off on his opponent. He is 6 ft. 5 in. tall.

Captain L. W. St. John is frank to admit that McClure's graduation left a big gap in the varsity ranks. McClure was the smallest guard in Conference basketball last year, but there were few guards who played a more consistently hard game. No guard of varsity caliber was developed this year, so D. H. Davies '18, a substitute forward of the 1916 team, was switched to that place. Davies is proving himself a good guard, although he is still new to the position. As a forward, he distinguished himself by his long shots. He is working into the offense in the same way this year.

But C. W. Bolen '18 is the main part of the defense. He is playing the same splendid aggressive game at guard this year that brought him prominence last year. Picked by many as an all-Conference end, he brings his foot-ball qualities onto the basketball floor, playing a fast, driving game.

Capt. F. W. Norton '16 and D. E. Leader '16 are back on the forward positions. Norton is the only three-letter man in school. For the past two years he has won his "O" in football, basketball and baseball, and there is no reason why he won't repeat this year. He plays a more vigorous game than the leader, but the latter is more accurate in his shooting style of floor play.

Cochens are making no predictions on this year's results. Much depends, they say, on how the team develops during its Ohio barnstorming tour. Every "Big Nine" team, except Iowa and Chicago, will be met.

PINEHURST LAWN TENNIS TOURNEY REACHES FINALS

PINEHURST, N. C.—Finals in the women's singles and semi-finals in the mixed doubles will be played today in the St. Thomas lawn tennis tournament on the courts here. Only the finals of the men's singles were played Monday. Allan Loeb of the Ravislawn Club, Chicago, won the singles trophy by defeating Gardner Colby of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club in three straight sets, 6-2, 9-7, 7-5.

Loeb, playing in partnership with Colby, was defeated in the finals of the men's doubles.

BAKER NOT TO PLAY IN LEAGUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. A. H. Baker will not play in the Amateur Hockey League championship games this season. The St. Nicholas Club, which would benefit by a change in the rules which would permit the former Princeton star to play in the championship games, is adverse to having the rules altered, as it would form a precedent which might be hurtful to the hockey game in the future.

The St. Nicholas Hockey Club is to be commended for the most sportsmanlike stand it has taken in the matter. While a resident of Philadelphia, which is outside the residential limit distance in the present league rules, Baker will not play in championship games.

GOLGATE NAMES GOEWEY

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Raymond Goewey of Pittsfield, Mass., has been elected assistant manager of the Golgate varsity football team for next season. He will become manager in his senior year, according to the usual system. Goewey is a sophomore.

EARL COOPER WINS AUTO RACE

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Earl Cooper won the 50-mile automobile match race at the Ascot Speedway here Monday, covering the distance in 44m. 41s., an average of 67.13 miles an hour. Edward Pullen finished one second behind Cooper.

JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS TOURNEY BEGINS TODAY

NATIONAL JUNIOR TENNIS
(Singles)
1915—E. H. Binzen..... New York
(Doubles)
1915—James Weber and R. C. Rand.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play starts today in the second annual national junior indoor lawn tennis championship on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. The tournament is held under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and with a bigger entry than last year, it is expected that this year's event will furnish some splendid junior tennis.

E. H. Binzen, who won the singles championship last winter, has started to defend his title. He will meet considerably harder opposition this winter than was the case last winter, as a number of the leading college players of the country have taken advantage of the holidays to try for the championship. Owing to the age limit being raised to 20 years, a number of promising players not eligible in 1915 have entered.

James Weber of Chicago and R. C. Rand of New York won the doubles championship last winter.

JEWISH CONGRESS FOR RACE UPLIFT IS AGREED UPON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prominent Jewish leaders from all parts of the United States have just ended a meeting at the Hotel Savoy, called for the purpose of deliberating and deciding where and when and in what manner there shall convene an American Jewish congress, representative of 3,000,000 Jews of this country.

This congress is to consider the fate of the 14,000,000 Jewish men, women and children scattered over the face of the earth and to take steps to secure full civil, religious and political rights for the Jew in all belligerent countries, and group rights, if they so desire, in such of them as accord rights of that character.

This conference marked the first important step toward a unification of all the Jews throughout the country. The dissension in the ranks of American Israel, brought on by a difference of opinion as to the more advantageous means of launching this great emancipation movement, and which has resolved itself in a bitter struggle among the Jewish national leaders, was brought to an end.

But C. W. Bolen '18 is the main part of the defense. He is playing the same splendid aggressive game at guard this year that brought him prominence last year. Picked by many as an all-Conference end, he brings his foot-ball qualities onto the basketball floor, playing a fast, driving game.

Cochens are making no predictions on this year's results. Much depends, they say, on how the team develops during its Ohio barnstorming tour. Every "Big Nine" team, except Iowa and Chicago, will be met.

HOME RULE MOVE STARTED IN OHIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—If the program set forth by the charter committee of the City Club of Cincinnati is carried out, this city will vote on a city charter providing for home rule, March 27. The City Club report sets forth reasons why Cincinnati should have a charter which would make it possible to carry out great civic betterment plans without being hampered by necessary appeals to the State Legislature for special statutes and provisions covering the city's needs.

It is pointed out that Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo and Springfield, large Ohio cities, have charter governments. The club's report makes no recommendation for the form of city government to be adopted under the charter, merely urging that the question, "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" be placed before the people.

The first step in the movement will be the passage of an enabling ordinance by the City Council. The advocates of a charter claim that there is not a project or activity before the people of Cincinnati today, rapid transit, union depot, building and housing, public utility regulation and extension, city planning and the like, which would not be rendered more easy and economical of accomplishment of solution by means of a home rule charter."

INCREASE SHOWN IN THE RICE CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BEAUMONT, TEX.—An increase of 3,000,000 bags in the rice crop of the United States, as compared with the crop last year, is shown in the final estimate given out by J. R. Leguene, secretary of the Rice Millers Association, who places this year's crop at 9,747,188 bags. The "carry over" rough rice from last season is estimated at 61,968 bags.

The figures of Secretary Leguene are far above the average production for the last five years, which are as follows: 1910, 6,400,000 bags; 1911, 6,900,000 bags; 1912, 6,250,000 bags; 1913, 6,160,000 bags; 1915, 6,868,500 bags. The production of Texas and Louisiana is estimated at 2,465,000 bags and of Louisiana at 4,688,882 bags, while the Arkansas production is estimated at approximately 2,000,000 bags.

BOWDOIN MAY ADD HOCKEY TO ITS SPORT LIST

Prospects of College Recognizing That Branch of Athletics Are Considered Very Bright Team of Students

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Prospects of the Bowdoin College athletic council recognizing hockey as an intercollegiate sport this winter are considered quite bright. The council has taken an active part in the construction of a rink here for several winters and a team has been maintained under the name of the Brunswick Hockey Club. This club is made up of students at the college and its team has met with considerable success.

Two of the big games played by the club last year were with the Portland Country Club and the Bates College players. A game will be played with the Bates players this winter, and it is hoped that negotiations which are now being carried on will result in games with University of Maine and Colby College students. It is thought that if the other Maine colleges can be induced to maintain hockey teams, the sport will be adopted by Bowdoin and Bates and a Maine State league formed along the lines of those in lawn tennis, track, baseball and football.

The Brunswick Hockey Club expects to turn out a strong seven this year as it will have all the members of last winter's team available with the exception of two players who graduated last June. B. W. Bartlett '17, is captain of the team and he will have for veterans B. P. Bradford '17, N. C. Little '17, S. L. Hanson '18, R. T. Burr '19, C. D. MacIninch '19, Ralph Irving '19, and L. B. McCarthy '19. Lawrence Cate '20, of Weymouth, Mass., has played considerable hockey in preparatory school games and is making a strong try for goal. Captain Bartlett plays at right wing. He is also a varsity football player, having won his "B" as halfback for two years. He was captain of his class hockey team sophomore and junior years and on the class baseball team.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE OHIO RIVER

CINCINNATI, O.—Enthusiastic Over Prospects of Improvements in the Waterway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Enthusiastic over the prospects of completed Ohio River improvement, Mayor George Puchta of Cincinnati, returning from the Ohio Valley Improvement Association convention at Huntington, W. Va., gave voice to optimistic views regarding the proposed development of river traffic. He was confident of the association's plan for a continuous constructive contract until the work is completed, being approved by the National River and Harbors Congress. This, he said, would give the immense territory dependent upon the Ohio River a completed improvement within the next four or five years.

"The railroads have had no such sums at their disposal to develop their facilities to meet the demands of the country," he said. "I am supporting a plan that will bring to this and other populous centers within the Ohio River district great bulk of freight that cannot be handled readily by cars. I refer to iron and steel, which in thousands of tons at a time, are more easily and cheaply handled by water than any other method. The Ohio River improvement is about 40 per cent completed. Only with the completion of the plan will we have the benefits derived from a modernized standard water carrier facility. Such an addition to our transportation methods would give us an industrial development that will bring to our city a degree of permanent prosperity such as it never has enjoyed. The Ohio River improvement when completed will serve nearly one-tenth of the population of the United States."

WHERE SKATING IS GOOD

Abbotsford..... Good
Ashmont Playground..... Good
Charlestown Playground..... Good
Columbus Avenue..... Good
Commonwealth Park..... Good
Coxon Street..... Good
Dover Street Park..... Good
First Street Playground..... Good
Franklin Field..... Fair
Gibson Street..... Good
Neponset..... Good
North Brighton Playground..... Good
Randolph Street..... Good
Reedville Park..... Good
Reedville Pond..... Good
Savin Hill..... Good
Strandway..... Good
William Eustis..... Good
Wood Island Park..... Good
Public Garden..... Good
Boston Common..... Good
Orient Heights..... Good
Tobogganing..... Excellent

LOCAL PASSENGER TRAFFIC

The passenger traffic of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad during the month of November showed an increase of 140,339 over the similar month for 1915. During last month 3,403,759 passengers were hauled in and out of Boston, compared with 2,263,421 for the month of November, 1915.

THREE COLLEGES IN TRIANGULAR CHESS TOURNEY

Cornell, University of Pennsylvania and College of the City of New York Open Series

TRIANGULAR CHESS WINNERS

	Won	Lost
1899—Pennsylvania	2	1
1900—Cornell	1 1/2	2 1/2
1901—Cornell	1	5
1902—Cornell	1	2
1903—Cornell	1 1/2	2 1/2
1904—Pennsylvania	1	3
1905—Pennsylvania	1	2
1906—Pennsylvania	1	2
1907—Pennsylvania	1	2
1908—Pennsylvania	1	2
1909—Pennsylvania	1	2
1910—Cornell	1	2
1911—Cornell-Pennsylvania	1	2
1912—Pennsylvania	1	2
1913—Cornell-Pennsylvania	1	2
1914—Cornell-Pennsylvania	1	2
1915—Pennsylvania	1	2

CORNELL—H. Berman '17, S. Ginsberg '17, S. Wilson '17, C. P. Hotson '17, Pennsylvania—Harry Kline '17, B. W. Winkler '17, E. S. Jackson '18, B. W. Horner '19.

City College: S. Sepiolwin '18, B. P. Gill '17, J. Erman '20, J. Finchel '18.

Totals 98 1/2 88 28 1/2

COLUMBIA WINS COLLEGE CHESS, YALE IS SECOND

Elis Make Fine Showing Against Blue and White in Final Round—Harvard Third and Princeton Last

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Colleges	Won	Lost
Columbia	8	4
Yale	6 1/2	5 1/2
Harvard	5 1/2	6 1/2
Princeton	4	8

COLUMBIA WINS COLLEGE CHESS, YALE IS SECOND

Captain Johnson Has Wealth of Veteran and New Material to Select From This Season

BROOKLINE WILL BE REPRESENTED BY STRONG SEVEN

President of National Amateur Organization Names Special Board to Investigate Middle Atlantic Association's Affairs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the affairs of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States are to be handled successfully this coming year is today the opinion of those who are in direct contact with the men who have been put on the various committees by G. J. Turner, president of the association.

Brookline has always produced a hockey team that has been watched closely by followers of the game, and aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the students of the school.

This year Brookline is entered in the race for the league championship, and has the making of a team that is sure to be a strong factor in the contest.

It would not be a great surprise if Brookline's first year as a member of the league resulted in winning the title.

Richard Johnson is captain of the hockey team this season, and he expects to lead one of the fastest teams

that has ever represented the school.

Captain Johnson is one of the best all-around athletes the school has ever produced, and he has a wealth of veteran and promising new material to

the league.

The committees follow:

Legislation—Justice B. S. Weeks, chairman; W. C. Trout, G. K. Kirby, F. W. Bauer, Col. Washington Bowie Jr., S. A. Simon, J. B. Macabé, A. G. Mills, Dr. C. G. Plummer, A. J. Lill Jr., Col. R. M. Thompson, R. M. Walsh, V. R. C. Lacey, M. J. Slattery.

Playground and recreation—Dr. W. F. Kelsey, E. E. Frank, J. S. Farington, L. B. Reitman, Warren Boardman, A. W. Moeller, A. L. Wanamaker Jr.

Championship—F. W. Rublein, chairman; B. S. Weeks, E. C

WOMEN AVOID SOUTH AMERICA BUSINESS FIELD

Gulf Between Laboring and Well-to-Do Classes Acts as Bar—Argentina Is Found to Be Exception

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru.—The business world is just beginning to open its doors to the women of South America. In Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia women have not yet entered into the industries or the professions, and there is as yet scarcely any paid work for women outside of the home.

In Peru the woman who has to work for her living is looked down upon. There is a great gulf in this aristocratic country between the laboring and the well-to-do classes, which makes it especially hard for women to enter the business world. Many prefer to do "sweat shop" labor for the big firms, barely eking out an existence, yet still feeling that they are keeping their "caste" by doing the work at home, rather than work publicly where they will be seen by their neighbors and classed as working women. Even women teachers have little standing, and it is only within the last few years that women have taken positions as cashiers, clerks or stenographers. Of the handful of women who have graduated at the university, one is practicing medicine, two dentistry, a few pharmacy, and a few others are conducting private schools. The old Spanish pride will keep the better class of women of Peru from entering the business world in any capacity. There is, however, developing gradually a middle class of women who are intelligent, and who, because they are ready to work and have no feeling of disgrace in their toil, are developing intellectually and will eventually open the way for other women to learn that there is a means of livelihood otherwise than that of marriage.

There is an element of greater independence in Chilean womanhood, and their entrance into the industrial world has put a new emphasis on the dignity of woman's work. In the large cities they are mainly in the factories and stores, but they are gradually entering the government and business offices. Stenography and typewriting are taught in the girls' professional schools, but the main profession open to women is that of teaching. The Chilean woman is much more advanced than are women of Colombia or Peru. She is more cosmopolitan, is not so tied down by tradition and custom, and is keeping step with the man of Chile in his modern progress. There is no Chilean type, as there is in Peru. The woman you meet in the beautiful homes of Valparaiso or Santiago might be seen in New York or Paris. She may be of a distinctly German type, or look like an English woman just come from some village in Great Britain.

Cross the Andes one comes into another world altogether than that seen on the West Coast. In Argentina everything is an intensely modern and up-to-date, that it is all very disappointing for the visitor looking after "local color." There is no color in Argentina unless one accepts the color of gold that seems to cover everything. Argentina is prosperous, vulgarly rich and contented with itself. Its capital, Buenos Aires, is a beautiful city, a mixture of Paris, Berlin and Chicago. Its streets and boulevards are the broadest and the longest and the finest in the world. You thoroughly realize this, even before you are told. Its shops, its jewels, and its crowds of well-dressed women have few superiors in any city on the globe. The most luxurious motor may be seen carrying exquisitely dressed women and children to and from the great houses that line the residence streets. Here again there is no distinct racial type.

The Argentine woman is advanced and she is entering the world of business. Women are contributors to the leading magazines and philosophical reviews, and they are studying in the universities and technical schools, and there is a large and ever growing number of business women in Buenos Aires. Immense numbers are employed throughout Argentina as teachers, and stenography is becoming very popular. Teachers of languages, dressmaking, and domestic science are to be found in all of the big cities.

In Brazil one finds the quiet, home woman again. She has not entered public life except in a few cases. There is a charm about her that is not found in her more advanced sister of Argentina. She is not so modern, obtains her education in the convenient schools, and still believes that woman's realm is the home.

The women of South America are among the best wives and mothers in the world, and they love children. The homes of the richer class are magnificent, and even the poorer homes have a certain charm with their flower-filled patios, and great high-called rooms.

There are few modern conveniences in many of the average South American homes. In Peru, the kitchens are simply earthen-floored rooms, where the food is cooked over a charcoal brazier, and the guinea pigs and chickens play around under foot, even in the houses of the rich.

It will be many years before the women of South America become aggressive, advanced, argumentative women, leaders in the great feminist movement about whom so much is heard in the United States and England. There are practically no women's clubs, except those established by foreign women, and for them alone, with the exception of one in Santiago. The secretary told the writer that she was having a hard time trying to per-

suade the Chilean ladies to join, as they felt that it was a step altogether too far in advance of what they considered womanly. The wife of the President of Chile said disdainfully when the writer mentioned that he had visited the woman's club, "Oh, yes, I have heard that there is such an organization, but I do not approve of it." Another lady in Santiago, one of the leaders of the aristocratic society in that aristocratic town, said, "Oh, it is all right for women, who have no homes and no family, but we women of the old families will never join such a thing."

These women of the old families in Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil are well satisfied with things as they are. They lead a restricted life, visiting mainly among their own or their husbands' families. They do not entertain with frequent dinner parties to their friends, but give an elaborate reception once or twice a year. There are no women's luncheons. Their husbands do not bring their men friends home to dinner. In fact, it is hard for a man, especially a foreigner, to enter the home of the South American. He does not invite people indiscriminately to his home, and it is a rare honor to be asked to meet the ladies of the household.

There is a charm about the woman of South America, a sweet, womanly charm. She is taught that she must please by her femininity, and she has learned her lesson well.

ARIZONA ELECTION STILL IN DOUBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona is still in doubt as to its next Governor. Tom Campbell, the Republican nominee is returned by the State Canvassing Board a winner by the narrow margin of 30 votes. Governor Hunt, the Democratic incumbent, claims that Campbell isn't elected at all and that a recount of the votes will show that he (Hunt) is entitled to the office. The whole matter is now up to the courts.

Some results of the election, however, are certain. Prohibition has been established fact by a majority of 11,094. This writes into the constitution an absolute restriction on all sorts and kinds of spirituous or malt liquors. It makes it a crime to manufacture, import or have it in possession, and is said to be the most stringent liquor law in existence. Good lawyers say that it complies with every constitutional provision and that Arizona will be more nearly dry than any other geographical division in the United States. Capital punishment is abolished by the narrow margin of 152 votes.

AMERICAN LEGION GIVE UP CHARTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Acting under the direction of Secretary of War Baker, the American Legion, a civilian organization, formed in February, 1915, for the purpose of classifying men of military and technical experience as a defense measure, has turned over its records to the recently created Council of National Defense, of which the Secretary of War is chairman, and will on Jan. 1 disincorporate.

The American Legion, in making this announcement, says that its 24,000 enrolled members will be released from all obligations of promise of service or payment of dues, but that it has requested the Secretary of War to communicate with each member in order that this willingness to render service, as expressed by his legion membership, can be made use of by the Government, through the Officers Reserve Corps or Enlisted Men's Reserve Corps or in such other ways as the Council for National Defense may devise.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY DECISION DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Overruling the motion of demurral or counsel for the State board of canvassers, but not sustaining the temporary restraining order preventing the board from taking action as regards the vote of Buncombe county, which elects Zebulon Weaver, Democrat, to Congress from the tenth district over Representative James J. Britt, Republican, Judge William Bond, in the Wake county superior court, has continued the existing status of the Britt-Weaver case until Dec. 19. By this time it is hoped the State supreme court will have rendered a decision on an appeal from the dissolution of a temporary order restraining the county board of canvassers from certifying the returns of Buncombe county. This decision, it is said, will bear directly upon the disposition of the case here.

ALABAMA COAL LAND TO BE DEVELOPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The development by one company of more than 3000 acres of coal land on the Warrior River above Tuscaloosa, Ala., began recently. The property consists of some of the best coal lands of the district, the Brookwood vein running throughout. The coal will be shipped down the Warrior to Mobile and New Orleans. It will not touch rail at any point. Within 30 days, between 25,000 and 30,000 tons will be sent to the gulf ports from these new mines each month, it is announced. "Warrior" has been selected as the name of the mining town which will go up in the fields, and more than 250 miners and families will reside there.

AT RANDOM

"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

There is something peculiarly fascinating about the road, the open road in particular, but even in the road bordered by shops, and at night lit, not by the stars and the moon, but by the electric lamps, and more especially by the coster's naphtha fires of the great European cities. Go out, by night, over the Pont Neuf, and through the great dim place at the feet of the towers of Notre Dame. Then cross the other arm of the river, and climb up through the tangle of narrow streets wound round the exquisite old abbatial house which the monks of Cluny built, in the olden days when



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Pont Neuf

the Valois ruled for the first time in France.

If you know how to think, on such subjects, you are on historic ground. Here, when the "grandeur that was Rome" still endured, Julian heard the shout of the legionaries calling to him to assume the purple. Here in the huge frigidarium, the vaulting of which is hewn into great boat prows, in token of the fact that the Sequana, as the Romans called the Seine, was a navigable river, the Emperor came to bathe. Here, when "the grandeur that was Rome" was a story of the past, the Frankish Kings kept was-sal. Here, when ten centuries had passed the hand of destruction over the vast palace, the Benedictine builder laid line and plummet to the walls of the Abbots of Cluny's new Paris house. That too was seven centuries ago, and the work of the medieval builder stands there today, in the swirl of streets on the river bank, very much as it did when Philip of Valois or Jean le Bon were Kings.

What scenes have not those streets witnessed. Stranger things than ever were done at "The Mermaid," for the latter saw only the battles of the wits, but the other a whole city in commotion. All, the same real charm of the road is not here. It is where the labyrinth of the city alleys gives place to the open road. It is where Watling Street shakes itself clear of the last houses of London, and begins its long journey, between the hedgerows, to the north.

It is where the broad white spokes of the Roman wheel radiate through the vivid green pastures of what was once the frontier province of Belgae, with its outposts at Utrecht, Rheims, Verdun, or Vetus Trajectum, Durocortorum, or Verodunum as the Romans called them. It is where the Cambridge turnpike tilts upwards over the low line of hills on the edge of Boston, and sways up and down the intervening ridges till at last it enters Concord, by the side of Emerson's house.

It is perfectly wonderful the stimulus which the thinkers have found in the open road. "The Autocrat," in one or the other of his disguises, declares, it is true, that the way to think is with your feet in hot water, but his great contemporary Walt Whitman was the very Anacreon of the road.

"Alone" after the great Companions, and to belong to them! They too are on the road—they are the swift and majestic men—they are the greatest women."

A man, in every thought, and word, and deed, the very antithesis of Walt Whitman, to wit the philosopher John Stuart Mill, held the poet's doctrine with respect to the road. Only, he declared, with the road under his feet could a man hope to think clearly. Such a theory was illustrated, in the most emphatic way, in the method of Dickens. Mr. Weller's knowledge of London, at once so "extensive and peculiar," was acquired during the great novelist's perpetual wanderings about the great city, just as David Copperfield and Mr. F. A. Aunt's intimate knowledge of the Dover Road was gained not from books but from personal experience. If ever, indeed, there was what might be termed an open air author it was "Boz."

The Dover road along which David Copperfield crept to his Aunt's house on the cliff; the Dover road on which the milestones of Mr. F. A. Aunt stood; the Dover road over which Mr. Pickwick and his companions rolled in the coach, listening to the amazing and prodigal verbosity of Mr. Jingle; the Dover road by which Mr. Cruncher overtook Mr. Jarvis Lorry on his way to Paris, was and is the old Watling Street of the Romans.

It is all this surely that is part of the charm of Shakespeare. He too was a poet of the road. Either on foot or on horseback, he must have traversed the one hundred and twenty miles of road between Stratford and London, again and again. He chose the road through Oxford in preference to that by the old Roman town of Dorchester, because "Carfax lay the 'Crown,' the snug inn of his old friend Robert D'Avenant, father of his Godson Sir William of the ilk, sometime playwright, and poet-laureate. How well Shakespeare got to know the road every reader of his plays is aware.

At the hamlet of Grindon Underwood, a mile or two out of Oxford, he chanced upon Doberry. In the inn at Rochester, was it the Bull, one wonders, where Mr. Pickwick came with his three friends and Mr. Jingle, he pictures the carrier, whom he must

have watched many times in the yards at Stratford, getting ready, in the morning twilight, for the tramp to London, "Heigh-ho! An't be four by the day I'll be hanged: Charles Wain is over the new chimney, and yet our horse not packed. What, Ostler!"

Not the least interesting part of the road lay in these old inns, the inns, of course, of the days before the railway. That they were comfortable enough is evident from the fact that Goldsmith did not think it too antecedently improbable, to base "She Stoops to Conquer" on a mistake in confusing a country house with an inn. England, it need not be said, from the time the pilgrims congregated, in Southwark, in the Tabard, was the veritable Promised Land of

"Pisator" has borne evidence, the traveler might take his ease by a blazing fire, in a cheerful room, stuck round with ballads, and with chambers in which the linen smelt of lavender. It is only yesterday, so to speak, since the last coach rolled out of the Tabard yard, and the chambermaids looked down from the galleries of the Black Bull, in Holborn, and today the motor cars are rolling past the quaint old timbered front of the Bull, at Sudbury, or pulling up before Ye Olde King's Head at Aylesbury.

Of all the men, however, who ever

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Bernard Nadal Baker, one of the five men named by President Wilson to form the first United States Government Shipping Board, is a resident of Baltimore. He has served on important Maryland and National conservation commissions, and has been prominent in backing the society which exists to promote moral education of the children of the nation. Johns Hopkins University also has the benefit of his administrative ability, he being a director of that institution. His special fitness for his new post arises from his long connection (30 years) with the Atlantic Transport Line as its president, and because, more than most men in the marine business of the country, he has discussed in a broad and intelligent way problems of national trade and international commerce as affected by national legislation. Mr. Baker's own experiences with foreign competitors of American-owned and manned lines have enabled him to speak authoritatively to executive and legislative investigators of contemporary conditions of commerce; and this same personal and expert knowledge will serve him well as he now comes to a position of administrative authority with power to spend money as well as to devise a policy.

Alfred Coffin Bedford, who has been chosen president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, owes his place to his proved ability in the responsible lower positions of treasurer, vice-president and director. In 1907 he joined the directorate, and since 1911 he has been treasurer. He is a native of Brooklyn, where he is prominent in the service of the Pratt Institute and of the Baptist denomination. His education was gained at Adelphi College and in Europe. He began work in the employ of a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil corporation, and he has never ceased since that time—1882—to master all of the major and minor problems put up to him. The election has not caused much surprise in the circles of the knowing, for he has been an understudy for the place for some time.

John Wesley Hill, who has been elected chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., is a Methodist Episcopal clergyman who has held pastorate in Washington, Utah, Montana, Pennsylvania and New York. Of late he has been a lecturer and a promoter of civic causes, and a popular campaigner for the Republican Party in some of its State and presidential campaigns. He has gone the rounds of the Chautauqua circuit as a lecturer on international peace, and he has been active in promoting the ironic policy of the National Civic Federation in its efforts to conciliate capital and organized labor. His education was received at Ohio Northern University, and his theological training at Boston University.

Arthur Lionel Smith, M. A., the master of Balliol, who recently delivered an interesting address at Birmingham, England, on "Imperial Federation," is a considerable authority on history. Educated at Christ's Hospital and Balliol College, Oxford, he was elected fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1874. Later he held the positions of examiner in Modern History in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, and Wales. Mr. Smith is the author of several works and papers on historical subjects, amongst which may be mentioned his "Church and State in the Middle Ages," published in 1913.

William R. Wood, representing in the United States House of Representatives the Tenth District of Indiana, is sponsor for a resolution just introduced into that body calling for the investigation of alleged leakage of news respecting the Nation's foreign policy in a way to enrich speculators on the stock exchanges. Congress man Wood is a Republican, Oxford, Ind., is his native place. He got his education for the law at the University of Michigan, and after practicing for some years, had the responsibilities of a prosecuting attorney thrust upon him by the votes of his fellow citizens. In the Senate of the State Legislature he had 18 years continuous service; hence he came to the National Legislature knowing how law is made.

SUMMER CAMP FOR
NEW BRUNSWICK BOYS

ST. JOHN, N. B.—For the first time in the history of work along the lines of the development of boys, a summer camp exclusively for the use of the boys of New Brunswick will be held next summer, from July 14 to 28, at Ellipman, on the premises used by the Boy Scouts as their summer home, says the Telegraph. This movement was made a definite program here at the recent annual meetings of the New Brunswick advisory committee for operation in boys' work.

The camp will accommodate between 50 and 60 boys, 15 years of age and more.

PEOPLE ASKED TO SPREAD LANGUAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Help induce one non-English speaking immigrant to learn the language of America."

This is the message which the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior is sending to all those interested in bringing about greater national unity through the Americanization of the immigrant population. The annual decline in attendance of adult immigrants upon evening classes following the holidays is the cause for this unusual appeal. This action is part of the "America First Campaign" begun by the bureau Sept. 1 to extend the facilities provided for the education of immigrants, and to induce the largest number of immigrants to take advantage of school opportunities.

"Richard Pattie, secretary N. E. M. P. A., has issued a call for every cowman in each county in each State in all New England to meet at the county seat Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 a. m. An organizer or representative will be present at each of these county meetings to tell all about the N. E. M. P. A., what it has done, what it aims to do, what it can do if every milk producer in New England joins with it.

"The idea is better prices for better

milk, cooperative purchase of supplies, associated selling. N. E. M. P. A. proposes that the brand 'Made in New England' applied to dairy products, shall become so well and favorably known to New England consumers that every pound of milk and cream, butter and cheese consumed by the millions of consumers in New

England shall be produced in New England. It is believed that this plan may double the amount of money paid to New England farmers for dairy products eventually. It may do more for agriculture, for the upbuilding and for the prosperity of rural New England than any other open thing.

"No group of American farmers ever attempted such a sweeping movement for organization. These county meetings on Dec. 30 will be followed up closely by a trained corps of organizers. Let every milk producer do all he can to keep pushing forward this worthy New England-wide movement. "Each county meeting Saturday, Dec. 30, beginning at 10 a. m., will have one or more speakers from abroad. It will be under the combined auspices of the agricultural leadership of the county. It will be provided with full suggestions as to just what to do and how to do it, provided the farmers present approve. One plan is that every township or milk-shipping section, which is represented by five or more farmers at this county seat meeting next Saturday, may complete on the spot the temporary organization of their local union of the N. E. M. P. A."

BY OTHER EDITORS

President Wilson and Immigration

SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN—When one is in agreement with President Wilson, as in the case of Mexico, a certain quality in him appears as a heroic firmness, but when this quality leads him to persist in his opposition to such a wholesome measure as the restriction of immigration one is tempted to be unreasonable, narrow-minded and impatient and give it another name. Nearly all the people who have made studies of immigration and its effects are agreed that some sort of restriction is necessary, and the literacy test, while far from ideal, seems as good a one as is likely to get past this Congress. President Wilson, without taking the public fully into his confidence, has repeatedly intimated that he will veto any bill containing the literacy test. He blocks one possible solution and does not offer a better one. This is not the constructive statesmanship that he has shown his friends to expect.

Negro Farmers

DAY

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

COTTON CLOTH MILL PRICES RULE STEADY

Notwithstanding Decline in Raw Cotton Quotations Attitude of Manufacturers Toward Buyers Not Weakening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The cotton cloth and yarn manufacturers of this city and Fall River were remarkably firm in their attitude toward buyers last week. While cotton has been weakening steadily, and many cloth and yarn dealers were offering goods at material concessions, the mill men have held comparatively steady. They have generally taken the position that it is senseless to push for new business at a sacrifice of prices under such conditions as those existing last week, and they are waiting to see how conditions frame up after the turn of the year.

In both this city and Fall River, the mill men are a unit in the statement that the demand for goods has been almost negligible. The sales of print cloths in the Fall River market for the week are estimated at only about 50,000 pieces, or not more than a quarter or a fifth of the mills' weekly output. Buyers of goods were able to get standard constructions from merchants, who had bought them speculatively during the recent rise and who have been reoffering them at bargain prices. Some standard makers of print cloths were offered in New York a full cent down from the highest price reached on this rise.

On fine and fancy cotton goods the abnormal situation in regard to raw material prices which was referred to in these columns a week ago still exists. Although the New York cotton exchange has declined by fully 5 cents a pound, the extra staple cotton which New Bedford mills require for fine and fancy fabrics has dropped no more than 1 cent. The cost of production in the mills here has been reduced very little. The manufacturers here are more pleased than otherwise at this situation, as it tends to keep others from cutting cloth prices and so endangering the cloth contracts now on the mill books.

On print cloths the cost of production has been reduced considerably, but not so much as the drop in the New York cotton market would indicate. Good print cloth cotton has declined only about 3 cents, while New York futures have gone off 5 cents. Fall River manufacturers, not having a large volume of cloth orders on their books running far ahead, are not disturbed at the decline which has taken place in the raw material cost, but rather welcome it, as it will tend to bring goods prices down, and this should help the export trade. During the last few weeks, there have been indications that cloth prices were getting so high that the foreign demand was being curtailed.

The yarn spinners are in an even stronger position than the cloth manufacturers. So far as can be learned, they have rejected almost all offers of yarn buyers under the market, and have insisted on practically top prices. The yarn mills are sold far ahead, and the consumption of yarn is running at a very heavy rate. The yarn mills are running at the very highest capacity, and during the past year they have been unable to meet the demand. So, even the sharp break in cotton, and the lower prices named by some yarn dealers, have not induced the mill men to lower their prices. Egyptian cotton, such as is used extensively for automobile tire fabric yarns, has dropped 8 cents a pound from the top, without causing any substantial weakness in this class of yarns.

The tremendous amount of business which is being done in this city is reflected by the serious congestion of cotton at this center. All of the public warehouses are filled to capacity, with the exception of the new one that is just being completed, the railroad platforms are crowded, and freight cars laden with cotton are stalled inside the city unable to get in. New Bedford has enjoyed extraordinary prosperity during the past year, and even in the few years previous to the war was expanding more than was generally realized. This is shown by the great increase in the city's population, which in six years has jumped from 96,000 to 118,000. The new factories now going up will cause a further increase next year.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 450,548 head, a loss of 14,075 head but they were \$93,330 head larger than last year. Arrivals of hogs increased 533 head for the week and 39,009 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle were 4449 head lighter than the previous week but an compared with similar week of 1915 gained 23,241 head. Sheep receipts were 10,162 head smaller than those of the preceding week but were 31,580 head in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

SENECA COPPER CO.

Lewisohn Brothers and Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew have exercised the option given by Calumet & Hecla on the majority stock of the Seneca Copper Company.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES

	Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
A M T & T sub 4½%	Feb. 1, 1918	100½	100%	3.70
American Thread Co 1st 4%	Jan. 1, 1919	98½	99	4.50
Anaconda Copper Min 5%	Mar. 1, 1917	100	100%	3.10
Ayer Mills Cone & Eq 4½%	Mar. 1, 1917	100	100%	4.55
Auto Parts & Eq 5%	Mar. 1, 1917	99½	100%	4.70
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5%	July 1, 1918	100½	100%	4.65
Chicago & Western Indiana 5%	Mar. 2, 1924	101½	102%	5.60
Erie Railroad Co 5½%	Sept. 1, 1917	100	100%	4.35
Farming Valley R R 5%	April 1, 1917	100	100%	3.70
Internal Revenue 5%	Dec. 1, 1918	101
Kansas City Ry Co 5½%	Nov. 1, 1917	100½	101	3.70
Kansas City Term Ry 4½%	Feb. 1, 1918	101½	101	3.70
Kansas City Term Ry 4½%	July 1, 1918	99½	100%	4.45
Laclede Gas Light Co 5%	Feb. 1, 1919	100½	101%	4.45
Morgan & Wright 5%	Dec. 1, 1918	101
Niagara Falls Ry Co 5%	June 1, 1917	100%	98	6.20
N Y N H & H 4½%	May 1, 1917	99½	100	4.50
New York City 6%	Sept. 1, 1917	101½	101%	3.00
Shawinigan W & P Co 5%	Oct. 1, 1918	99	100	5.00
Southern Railway 5%	Mar. 2, 1920	100%	101	3.10
Pennsylvania 4½%	June 15, 1921	100%	101%	4.25
Remington Arms U M C 5%	Feb. 1, 1918	88	11.40	...
United Fruit Co 5%	May 1, 1918	100½	101	4.20
Westinghouse Elec & Mfg 5%	Sept. 1, 1917	100½	101	3.50
Winchester Repeating Arms 5%	Mar. 1, 1918	97	7.60	...

*Guaranteed principal and interest by American Woolen Co. *Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co. and Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.

CAR COMMISSION TO EXPOSE ROADS NOT OBEDIING

It Asks Cooperation With the American Association in Efforts to Relieve Car Shortage

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroads that refuse to cooperate with the American Railway Association in order to relieve the car shortage existing in some parts of the country are to be brought before the bar of public opinion. This, in effect, is what Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, and chairman of the Commission on Car Service, has advised Commissioner McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission. All members of the American Railway Association have received the following notice sent out by the Commission on Car Service:

"The Commission is gratified by the extent to which this cooperation is manifested on the part of a majority of railroads but regrets that a number have not yet accorded it to the same extent. In justice to those who are cooperating, and in order to perform its duties equitably, the Commission on Car Service proposes hereafter to make public the names of the roads which do not comply with its request for information and for action in the matters committed to the Commission on Car Service by the members of the American Railway Association."

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST AT NEW HIGH MARK

CHICAGO, Ill.—Prosperous conditions prevail everywhere in the West. Good judges of affairs who have recently visited all the western states declare that they have never witnessed such a degree of prosperity from Chicago to the Pacific Coast as is now being experienced. There are only a few localities where the tide of good business has not reached what seems to be a new high mark but in these there is every indication that it is only a question of a short time before they will also be in line.

It is stated that there is much stability to the betterment of business in the sections referred to inasmuch as they are not affected by the abnormal conditions in the manufacturing districts of the East.

In the iron and steel trade no important change has been noted of late from that which has prevailed for many weeks, and it is said that the mills have contracted for their entire capacity for the year of 1917 in practically all instances. Of late, the production of pig iron has fallen off slightly but the demand is still as active and is less excited than heretofore. Car builders as well as locomotive manufacturers are making strong demands on the industry for finished products and these concerns now have orders which will take them fully a year to fill.

The monetary situation indicates seasonal strength on account of the usual year-end demand, but at the same time rates are not as high as have frequently been seen at this time of the year. For commercial paper, 4 per cent flat seems to be the going rate.

In the dry goods trade, as well as in kindred lines of merchandise record-breaking transactions have been made at all of the leading distributing points throughout the West. Collections were reported as generally satisfactory.

NET INCOME OF RAILROADS IS A BILLION

This Total for Year Just Closing Third Higher Than 1913, Previous Banner Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statistics gathered by the Interstate Commerce Commission for nine months and made the basis of calculation for a year show that more than \$1,000,000,000 net income from operation was made by the railroads of the country during the year just closing. This is one-third higher than the total of 1913, hitherto the banner year. For the first nine months of the year the returns show \$785,558,286. In this estimate roads whose income is less than \$1,000,000 are not included.

The commission's figures show that the railroads collected \$2,654,829,647 from all sources of operation during the nine months' period, the chief items of which were as follows: Freight \$1,875,019,990, passenger traffic \$522,103,907, mail \$45,248,609, from express companies \$65,089,474, incidentals, dining and buffet cars service, operation of hotels and restaurants, sale of vending privileges on trains and at stations, parcel rooms at stations, demurrage, storage of freight and baggage, telegraph and telephone wires leased to other companies, operation of grain elevators, etc., \$60,414,597 and all other transportation charges \$76,087,611.

Expenses have not kept pace with the rapid rise in receipts, although they have measurably increased. From a total of \$182,881,269 in January, expenses had increased to \$203,235,394 in September, approximate 11 per cent. During that period receipts had increased from \$260,054,306 to \$242,64,301 approximately 25 per cent. The chief items of expense for the nine months' period for which returns are available, are as follows:

Maintenace of way, \$320,157,526; maintenance of equipment, \$441,750,696; transportation, \$858,973,536; traffic \$46,679,422; miscellaneous operations \$19,904,769; general expenses including administration, \$61,996,428. All operating expenses totaled \$1,744,160,022.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 26

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Athens Ga.—Mr. Johnson of Johnson Shoe Co.; U. S. Baltimore—H. Abraham and J. Bloom of Baltimore Shoe Co.; Essex, Conn.—S. C.—Alexander Karsch; U. S. Las Vegas, N. M.—G. Appel of Appel Bros.; U. S. Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

New York—Charles Jacobs; U. S. New York—Goldstein; U. S. New York—J. C. Coopers of National Cloth & Suit House; Essex.

New York—A. P. Smith of The Reciprocal Jobbers; U. S. New York—W. B. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. New Orleans—E. N. Heineman; U. S. Omaha—A. A. McClure of American Hand Sewed Shoe Co.; Tour.

Pittsburgh—H. Hartenstein of Walker & Co.; Essex.

Portland, Ore.—A. M. Gibson; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam & Co.; U. S.

San Francisco—H. N. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Baltimore—E. Tamres; U. S.

Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son; Tour.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

SUGAR LOWER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—All refiners have cut price for granulated sugar 6½¢; spot for raws have declined six points to 5.06¢.

TEXAS COTTON PRICES RECOVER AFTER A SLUMP

Chief Interest in Situation Still Centers in Work for Crop Diversification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Texas—Chief interest in the Texas cotton markets during the past week has centered in peace talk and in preparation for the new crop. Peace talk has not greatly affected cotton prices, the first tendency being to check the downward trend due to the Government report of the size of the crop, which was regarded as fully 500,000 bales larger than the trade had expected. This report of 11,510,000 bales caused heavy liquidations and prices had a big slump, the lowest quotations being \$19 a bale under the high record made on Nov. 27.

A strong southern spot demand was the one sustaining feature of this situation and tended in a measure to check the liquidation. Prices soon regained more than \$6 a bale, but the total decline was never at any time wiped out.

Forces at work to induce the farmers to reduce the contemplated cotton acreage are growing stronger. The two most powerful agents in Texas in this campaign are the Texas Bankers Association and the Texas Industrial Congress, both of which are urging diversification on a scale even larger than last year.

E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney,

president of the Texas Industrial Congress, has just completed a survey of the State in which industrial, economical and agricultural conditions have been taken into careful consideration. Colonel Kirkpatrick says that from this survey he has concluded that the conditions that made diversification desirable in 1915, when for the first time since the Civil War Texas raised its own feed, have not only not been removed, but rather have been increased, and that every influence possible should be used to prevent an over-production of cotton.

These facts, disclosed by the survey, are being placed before the farmers by the field forces of the congress, and are expected to have considerable influence in keeping down the cotton acreage.

The Texas Bankers Association is active in its propaganda work, and a state-wide campaign in the interest of smaller cotton acreage will be instituted Jan. 15.

MIDVALE STEEL & ORDNANCE CO. EARNINGS HIGH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company for the year closing Dec. 31 will show net earnings of \$35,000,000. At present earnings are running at rate of \$50,000,000 annually.

Earnings for 1916 will be placed before the company to charge off any possible losses on its rifle contract and still show a substantial margin of profit.

It is not at all certain that these rifle contracts will show the cash loss that might be expected. The company has 1,500,000 rifles to complete and will get no less than their cost out of the contract. Even if entire rifle contract must be charged out, which is not at all probable, the company would show net surplus for 1916 of \$15,000,000 which is all secure in the treasury, as no dividend have been disbursed during the year.

When directors meet Jan. 3, it is expected the stock will be put on a \$6 a year basis, or 12 per cent dividend basis. The management further plans extra dividends during 1917 if business continues to run at present rate.

DIVIDENDS

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 as registered Dec. 30.

The Copley Square Trust of Boston has declared a special dividend of \$2 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share on its stock, payable Feb. 26 to holders of record Jan. 20.

The Chicago & Milwaukee Lumber Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 26.

The directors of the Hillscrest Colliers, Ltd., have declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15.

The Great Lakes Transit Corporation declared an initial dividend of \$3.50 a share on the common stock. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent has been declared on the

SERBIAN SHARE IN RECAPTURE OF MACEDONIAN TOWN

Credit Mainly Due to Serbs for the Taking of Monastir—Developments at Salonika

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

SALONIKA, Greece.—In whatever direction may lie the sympathies of neutrals, there must have been few unbiased onlookers who did not welcome the recapture of Monastir by the Serbian army. No soldiers have suffered in this war as have the Serbs, no army has registered more notable victories in comparison to its size. A year ago the remnants of King Peter's legions were fleeing before an Austro-German-Bulgarian army possessing an enormous superiority in men and armament. Of 310,000 Serbian soldiers, only 120,000 eventually reached sanctuary, and they formed a phantom army, ruined and, to all outward appearances, absolutely beyond repair. Not without considerable delay, these warriors were transported to the beautiful island of Corfu. French and British warriors hurried to their aid. The great work of reformation was undertaken. In a few weeks they were restored, re-equipped, and reformed into companies, regiments, divisions and armies.

Then began work of transport to Salonika. An attempt to secure the use of the Greek railways for the purpose failed, owing to the opposition of King Constantine and his advisers, and it is a testimony to the efficacy of the Anglo-French fleets that, although enemy submarines infested the channel, not a single life was lost en route. Once at Salonika the Serbs were acclimated, equipped with steel helmets and the sundry devices of modern warfare, and concentrated in the western section of the Allied front against the Germano-Bulgarian armies defending Monastir. Their arrival on the scene was accepted as the herald of general advance by General Sarrail's army. That the Serbs should have been detailed against Monastir was fitting, because the loss of the Macedonian citadel would strike a blow at the Bulgarian morale, and because King Peter's soldiers were perhaps the only unit of the Allied forces capable of undertaking a successful offensive against the well-fortified chains of mountains which lie between Lake Ostromo and the Monastir plain.

The attack commenced in earnest on the hills north of Vodena. The Bulgarians offered determined resistance, but little by little all obstacles were overcome. The great range of Kaimakchakan fell, then the heights of Cuka. Finding their rear thus threatened, the Germano-Bulgars retired on the plain, first from Kenail to the Viro River, finally, faced with the loss of their communications to Philip, the armies of the Central Empires abandoned their prize, and French cavalry advancing over the plain, entered the town, closely followed by the advanced units of the Serbians. The credit for the recapture of Monastir must be accorded almost exclusively to the Serbs. It was their wonderful achievement in the hills that enabled the cosmopolitan Allied forces to advance on the plain, and the deed will ever remain an epic in military history, which abounds with stories of magnificient valor and heroism. Unfortunately, the reconquest of Monastir, obtained as the result of sacrifices which the Serbian nation can ill afford, has little military value.

Meantime, other developments at Salonika are tending to force attention to the Balkans, and the Central Empires and their allies find themselves officially confronted with a new enemy. The Venetian Government's declaration of war on Bulgaria is also interesting, from a political point of view, for while it will regularize the existing position in Macedonia, it will also complicate the Greek problem as a whole. The first Greek volunteers left Salonika for the front on Sept. 22. Since that date M. Venizelos has arrived with General Danglis, and a national government has been formed which has made no secret of its intention to fit out an army to cooperate with the Allies in defeating Bulgaria.

M. Venizelos hopes to raise a force 100,000 strong, and he probably has at least half that number already at his disposition now. These men are mostly trained soldiers who have served through the two Balkan wars. Their military value should not be underrated, for they are possessed of a morale which has already encouraged them to risk imprisonment in order to fight, and to leave their families to the tender mercies of the hostile Athens administration. Their devotion to the cause of freedom and liberty has led them to make greater sacrifices than have the soldiers of any other belligerent state.

In declaring war upon the Bulgarians, M. Venizelos has merely put his thoughts and actions into writing, and the actual situation has thereby undergone no appreciable alteration. Incidentally, it greatly strengthens his position. In permitting this declaration, the Entente powers have recognised Venetian Greece as a belligerent State, and they may find it necessary to alter their whole attitude toward it. If a Greek ship is torpedoed by a German submarine, is Germany guilty of an outrage against a neutral or a belligerent? Under the existing conditions, complications may fall thick and fast upon one another, and diplomacy may find that the line of least resistance is not always the easiest in the long run.

The restoration of national unity in Greece would solve many problems, and prove to be in the best interests of the Allies, the Hellenes and King

Constantine himself. Its achievement will now be difficult and peaceful suasion is useless for the purpose; but even at this late hour, it should not be impossible, nor, given determined diplomacy, should it demand the exercise of greater pressure than has recently been exerted against the Athens Government. The Venetian army will, of course, fight under Entente Allies' direction.

J. W. FLAVELLE ENTERTAINED IN ENGLISH CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada, was recently entertained at luncheon by the members of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. E. S. Montagu, Lord Moulton, Dr. Addison, Mr. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, New Brunswick; Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, agent-general for Ontario, were amongst those present.

The chairman, Mr. Montagu, proposing the toast of "Our Guest," said the time would come when victory achieved, the full story of Canada's work could be told, and when it was told it would be to the everlasting credit of that great Dominion. The Munitions Board of Canada, over which Mr. Flavelle presided, took up the work begun by Sir Sam Hughes. It was conducting a growing business which was becoming every day more vital to the conduct of the war over an area, he thought, of about 400 miles in length. The board had created new industries and had developed a capacity for turning out munitions no less wonderful than the capacity that had been developing in England—a capacity with which they were all familiar.

A big task had been successfully accomplished, and it could not have been accomplished without the indefatigable energy of the board itself and the ability and patriotism of its staff. He wished Mr. Flavelle to convey to his colleagues, and in particular to Sir Robert Borden, the thanks and appreciation of everybody in Great Britain. Just as had been the production of munitions in the United Kingdom and in Canada, just as had been the dedication to this service of the resources of the empire, the necessary consumption of the Allied troops was also very great. News came to hand that the central empires were every day increasing their efforts, looking far ahead, and making far-reaching plans. It had been a long war, and a long war necessarily meant the exhaustion of resources, and as their resources became exhausted they counted more and more for the protection of their soldiers on the efforts, on the sacrifices, and on the economies of the people in every part of the British empire. It was to Canada's share in that work that they were doing homage that day.

Mr. Flavelle, replying, said the board has administered factories over an area as extensive as from London to Chicago. The manufacturers of Canada had given them every assistance. The enterprise had been such a task as had not hitherto been attempted the world over. In all the contracts which had been entered into there had been no consideration other than that which was in the interest of those to whom the board was responsible. Referring to affairs after the war, Mr. Flavelle said he was sure that Canada could not be the same. She had discovered an actual latent strength and possibilities which would call attention. It was not conceivable to him that there should be permanent conditions in a situation in which the overseas dominions should continue to bear the responsibility for being at war and have no voice in the events which led up to it. How far things would go was a matter about which no man could dogmatize, but they at home—whether in London or in the overseas parts of the Empire—would only discharge their duty to the great responsibility which was created in that wonderful Empire by courageous thinking and by pursuing a course, no matter where it led, that would strengthen them that they would continue with one effort and one heart.

NEW SOUTH WALES NATIONAL MINISTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

SYDNEY, Australia.—The extreme group of the Labor Party in New South Wales has forced the Premier, some of his colleagues, and many of the leading men in the labor ranks into coalition with the Liberals.

With Mr. Holman as Premier a National Party has been formed, and at the time of writing a bill to extend the term of Parliament is being forced through.

The new Ministry is as follows:

W. A. Holman (Labor), Premier and Treasurer.

G. W. Fuller (Liberal), Chief Secretary.

D. R. Hall (Labor), Attorney-General.

J. D. Fitzgerald (Labor), Vice-President Executive Committee, Minister for Health and Local Government.

J. Garland (Liberal), Minister of Justice and Solicitor-General.

W. G. Ashford (Labor), Minister for Lands.

R. T. Ball (Liberal), Minister for Works and Railways.

W. C. Grahame (Labor), Minister for Agriculture.

A. G. James (Liberal), Minister for Education.

G. S. Beeby (Progressive), Minister for Labor and Industry.

J. C. L. Fitzpatrick (Liberal), Minister for Mines and Assistant Treasurer.

David Storey (Liberal), Honorary Minister.

AUSTRALIAN STATEMENT ON FINANCE FOR WAR

Federal Treasurer Gives Facts and Figures Regarding Naval and Military Expenditure

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia.—In the Australian House of Representatives the Treasurer recently made the following statement, in regard to the naval and military expenditure to June 30, 1917:

The troops in Australia on June 30, 1916, were estimated to number 50,019. The troops embarked and abroad in England, France, Egypt and elsewhere at the same date were estimated to number 213,920; total 263,949.

Estimating the average strength of the expeditionary forces during the year 1916-17 by taking the actual strength at July 1, and allowing for reinforcements at the rate of 11,800 per month:

1916	1917
July 1	247,200
Aug. 1	259,000
Sept. 1	270,800
Oct. 1	282,600
Nov. 1	294,400
Dec. 1	306,200

Average per month 312,100; discharges, etc., say 8 per cent, 24,963.

Estimated daily average of troops throughout 1916-17, 287,132.

The average cost per day of troops in Australia is as follows:

Pay and field allowance (less deferred pay), 7s 3d per day; deferred pay, 1s 3d per day; other charges 4s 6d per day.

Total 1s 3d per day.

Estimated average cost per day of the munitions board, 1s 3d per day.

Estimated average cost per day of the Royal Flying Corps, 1s 3d per day.

Estimated average cost per day of the Royal Naval Air Service, 1s 3d per day.

Estimated average cost per day of the Royal Australian Navy, 1s 3d per day.

Estimated average cost per day of the Royal Australian Artillery, 1s 3d per day.

Estimated average cost per day of the Royal Australian Engineers, 1s 3d per day.

Estimated average cost per day of the Royal Australian Signals, 1s 3d per day.

Estimated average cost per day of the Royal Australian Medical Corps, 1s 3d per day.

Estimated average cost per day of the Royal Australian Veterinary Corps, 1s 3d per day.

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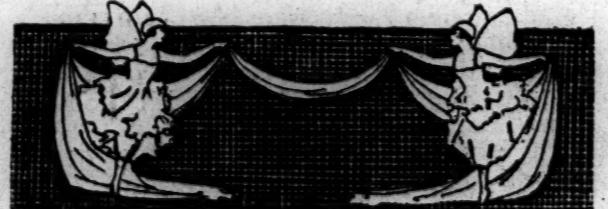
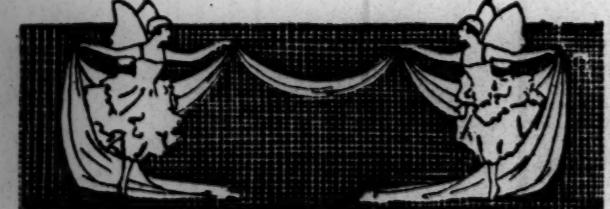
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Of Sauces There Is No End

The skilled French chef will tell you that there is a special sauce for every separate viand. He can prove it, too. Even when the foundation is the same, he adds a bit of savory flavoring here, or a soucoup of melted butter there, which makes it subtly different in each case. The home cook may not be able to vie with the chef in variety and that skillful blending which makes the perfect sauce, but who can at least get away from the dull round of gravies, mint sauce, and white sauces which comprise the average knowledge of this part of the menu. Here are some easily made sauces—a different one each day for two weeks—which will give a bit of special zest to the usual succession of meats from which it is so difficult to vary.

Veloute Sauce—Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucépan; add 2 tablespoons of flour mixed with a quarter-teaspoon of salt and an eighth-teaspoon of pepper; stir to a smooth paste; add gradually 1 cup of white stock while stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point and beat until smooth and glossy.

Cheese Sauce—Melt 4 tablespoons of butter in a saucépan; add 3 tablespoons of flour, stir to a smooth paste, add 2 cups of scalded milk gradually, beating constantly; add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of a tea-spoon of salt, an eighth-teaspoon of pepper, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of grated cheese. Continue stirring until the cheese is melted.

Oyster Sauce—Wash 1 pint of oysters; strain the liquor. Put the liquor in a saucépan, heat to the boiling point, and strain. Melt 4 tablespoons of butter, add 4 tablespoons of flour, stir until smooth and frothy. Add gradually 1 cup of oyster liquor, while stirring constantly. Add 1 cup of hot cream and beat until smooth and glossy. Season with salt, pepper, and celery salt. Plump some oysters in an omelet pan in their own liquor, skim out at once and add to the sauce. Serve immediately.

Sauce Soubise—Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucépan, add 2 tablespoons of flour mixed with a quarter-teaspoon of salt, an eighth-teaspoon of pepper, and stir until smooth; then pour on gradually 1 cup of chicken or white stock, stirring constantly. Parboil 5 minutes $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sliced onions, drain, and cover with boiling salted water; cook until soft. Drain again and rub through a strainer. There should be 1 cup of pulp. Add the pulp to the first mixture with a half-cup of hot cream, beat thoroughly, and serve.

Bread Sauce—Cook for a half-hour 2 cups of milk in a double boiler with two-thirds of a cup of fine stale bread crumbs and 1 onion stuck with 3 dozen cloves. Remove the onion and season with a half-teaspoon of salt, an eighth-teaspoon of pepper, a few grains of cayenne, and a few grains of nutmeg. Add 3 tablespoons of butter, mix well, and pour around the meat, and sprinkle thickly with coarse bread crumbs browned in butter.

Brown Peanut-Butter Sauce—Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucépan, brown richly, and add 2 tablespoons of peanut butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour. Stir until smooth, continue browning; then add slowly 2 cups of chicken stock, still stirring constantly. Season with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of a teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper. Stir until smooth and glossy.

Olive Sauce—Melt 4 tablespoons of butter in a saucépan, add 1 slice of onion, and cook slowly until delicately browned. Remove the onion and stir the butter until well browned; add $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour mixed with a half-teaspoon of salt, a quarter-teaspoon of black pepper and stir to a smooth paste. Continue browning. Add gradually 2 cups of brown stock, stirring constantly. Pare the meat from 1 dozen olive pits, leaving it in one continuous curl. Cover the olives with boiling water and cook 5 minutes. Drain and reheat in the sauce.

Cider Sauce—Skin of the fat from liquor in the dripping pan, and strain the liquid. To 1 cup of it add 1 cup of brown stock. Brown 4 tablespoons of butter, add 4 tablespoons of flour, stir until well blended; continue browning, then pour the liquor on gradually, while stirring constantly. Season with salt and pepper, and add a third of a glass of currant jelly, either red or black. Heat to the boiling point and serve.

Sauce Galli—Cook 1 slice of onion, 1 small clove of garlic, and a bit of bay leaf with 1 cup of tomato until the tomato is well reduced. Rub through a strainer (there should be 1 cup of pulp). Brown 2 tablespoons of butter, add the tomato pulp, and season with 1 tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon of lemon juice, and 2 tablespoons of green pepper, finely chopped, which has previously been parboiled 10 minutes. Add salt and cayenne to taste.

Whipped Cream Horseradish Sauce—Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of fresh grated horseradish root with 1 tablespoon of vinegar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne, and grated onion juice to season to taste. Fold in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of heavy cream beaten until stiff. Chill and serve on cold sliced tomatoes, cold boiled fish, or thinly sliced meats.

Currant Jelly Sauce—Cut into tiny cubes the contents of a glass of firm currant jelly. Sprinkle with a grating of orange peel and add 2 tablespoons of mint leaves finely chopped. Serve with mutton or lamb.

Bacon Sauce—Melt 5 tablespoons of strained bacon fat in a saucépan; add 2 tablespoons of flour, stir until smooth, and cook one minute. Season with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of paprika and salt to make savory. Add 1-3 cup of vinegar diluted with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of boiling water, and stir until it reaches the boiling point. Remove from the fire and add the beaten yolks of 3 eggs. Do

not allow the mixture to boil after adding the yolks. Chill; thin with cream, and serve with spinach, beans, corn, beet greens, and similar dishes.

Sauce à l'Italienne—Cook 2 tablespoons each of onion, carrot, lean raw ham finely chopped with $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon of butter, a dozen pepper corns, 2 cloves, and 1 sprig each of parsley and marjoram. Cook five minutes, stirring constantly, until the butter is well browned and flavored; then add 5 tablespoons of flour, continuing the stirring. Now add slowly 1 cup of brown stock and $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of tomato puree. Heat to the boiling point, strain, and heat again to the boiling point. Pour around baked fish, and sprinkle both fish and sauce with a tablespoon and a quarter of finely chopped parsley.

Bechamel Sauce—Melt $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter in a saucépan; add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of flour, and stir until smooth. Add gradually $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of highly seasoned chicken stock, while stirring constantly. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of hot cream and beat until smooth and glossy. Season with salt, pepper and a pinch of nutmeg. If a yellow sauce is desired, remove the sauce from the fire and add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs diluted with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of warm cream. Do not allow the sauce to boil after adding the egg yolks.

Shoe Notes

Shoes have been putting on pretty airs for a year now. The plain, steady "Mary Jane" boot, plodding heel and stout of sole, has been gradually yielding to a more graceful form of footgear; and, to meet it, the unpractical French-heeled, hand-turned shoe is disappearing from the streets and being replaced by a capable but shapely heel, and a reasonably thick but well curved sole. So the extremes are meeting in a comfortable but good looking shoe.

Nevertheless, certain fancy styles continue to be seen, especially for afternoon dress. Buttonholes continue to be seen at the back or at both sides, and one high street boot has a black and white checked border at the top slightly similar to the Russian boot. These fancy trimmings promise to be prominent in the low shoes introduced for spring. Paris has introduced some oddities which will probably never be worn to any extent—such as black polished leather with squares of velvet alternating with the leather, and a high black velvet heel. The Russian idea is seen in a shoe whose vamp is made of checkerboard squares of red and black leather; there is a single row of red squares at the back, and the borders have a red piping. The toe is of black satin lined with red satin. Stage shoes these—and more amusing than anything else.

The white shoes for spring have many novel ideas to present. There is one of white glace leather, with a border of tiny squares in front tinted with gold. This blocking design is evidently derived from the Bakst use of pronounced checks in decoration. The gold squares carry on the winter season's enthusiasm for gold and silver fabrics. Two-toned leathers are used in some of the spring dress shoes. One low slipper has leather of one color trimmed with mitered pieces of leather in another tint.

The Revival of Italian Pottery

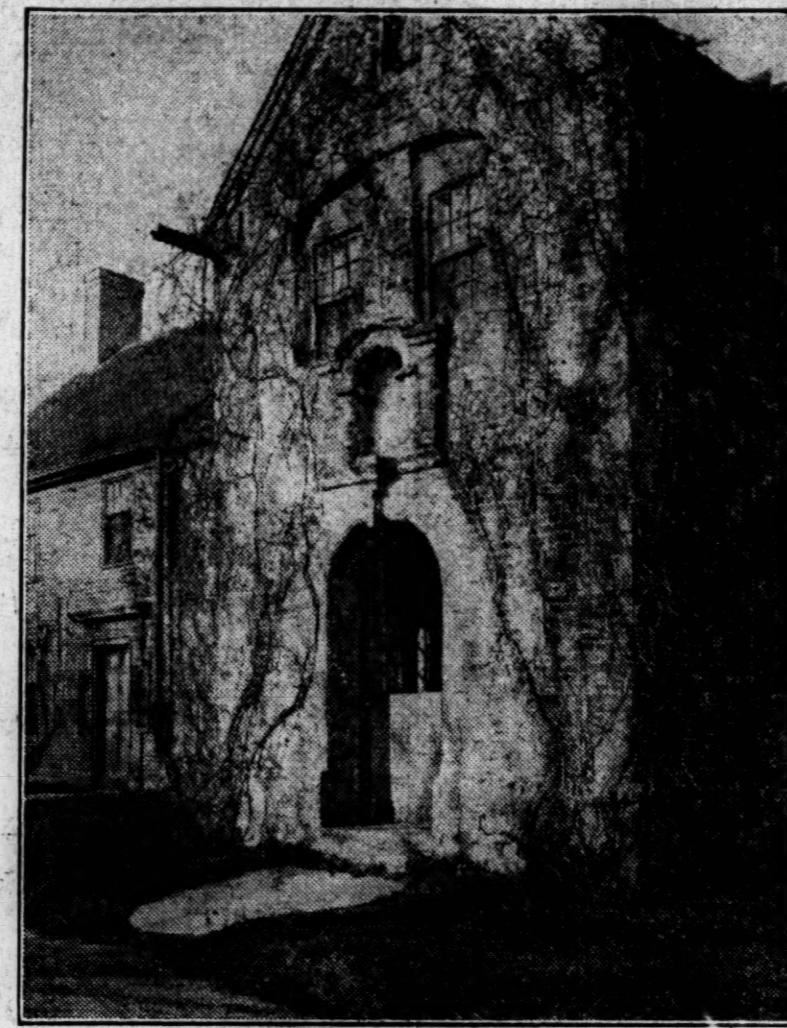
About nine years ago, an American connoisseur, automobiling from Paris to Vienna, the route which lies through Northern Italy, quite by chance happened to see some statuettes in the window of a hopeful but unknown potter's shop, on an ancient covered bridge. You, too, may have seen that rarely beautiful bridge spanning the River Brenta, and have looked out through broad arches which occur at intervals on views so extraordinary that one feels they must be a Gothic tapestry, or the journey just like a dream, observes Emily Burbank. One cannot forget the wild, rushing river of purplish-blues, and the pines in deep greens which climb up past ruined castles, perched onutting rocks, toward . . . mountain peaks. The views were beautiful, but so were the statuettes which caught our collector's eye! He bought some, made inquiries as to facilities for reproduction at these potteries, and exchanged addresses. The result was that today the humble potter directs several large factories, which are busy reviving classic designs to be found now everywhere in Italy and in many other countries as well as America.

A Nice Way to Cook Tripe

Tripe as it comes from the market is usually cooked and sometimes pickled. More cooking is generally needed to make it perfectly tender and, if pickled, to remove some of the vinegar. Cut the tripe in pieces suitable for serving and boil, in either milk or water, or equal parts of each, until tender. This will require about a half hour. Remove from the water, dry, and dip in a batter made by beating 2 eggs until light, adding to them $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk, 1 tablespoon of melted butter, and 1 cup of flour sifted with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt and 2 teaspoons of sugar, beat the whole mixture together until smooth and light. When the tripe is dipped in the batter, drain it as much as possible and fry the pieces in deep fat.

Maitre d'Hotel Butter

Cream $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter by rubbing against side of dish with fork or spoon, add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of finely chopped parsley, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of lemon juice. These ingredients should be added very slowly, especially the lemon juice. Serve with fish or meats. Do



Photograph by Mary H. Northend, Salem, Mass.

Cotswold Architecture in New England

The Spencer-Pierce house, built about 1666, is situated at Newbury, Mass., at the end of a long grassy lane, leading off the main road not far from the Oldtown church. It is one of the most beautiful specimens of New England architecture, much of its beauty lying in the mellow, many-toned coloring of the exterior.

A distinguishing feature of the house is its porch, resembling the Cotswold stone houses and known as the great porch of the house. It is so beautiful as to have attracted the attention of architects from all over the country; the bricks used in its making, and the square tiles on the floor, were both brought over from England as ballast.

Another interesting feature of the house is the large outside chimney, built of brick with a stone foundation; it is so high and so large that it reaches far above the roof—possibly the first one of its kind shown in colonial architecture, its age being proved by the examination of the brick shown through the broken plaster.

The house is built in the shape of a cross and has been falsely called a "Garrison house"; rather was it intended for a gentleman's residence, standing in the midst of a large farm surrounded by grass land and trees with the ocean stretching far beyond. The first owner was one John Spencer, the younger, who was a careless, improvident man and sold it to his uncle, Daniel Pierce, a village blacksmith, the transaction being brought about through the old ceremony of "turf and twig."

Later on it fell into the hands of

Captain Boardman, who, through a whim of his wife, who objected to living in a stone house, added to the western side wooden section, finishing it in harmony with the other rooms of the house.

Few houses have had so many changes or noted owners as this one, which was later on owned by Nathaniel Tracy, a prominent Newburyport merchant, possessed of great wealth and owning, in addition, a magnificent winter home on State Street of the same town, a large farm at Medford, as well as the Craigie Longfellow house at Cambridge. Few men of the Revolutionary period had a more brilliant career. In 1775, at the breaking out of the Revolution, he fitted out a fleet of privateers to prey on British commerce. During the next eight years he was principal owner of 110 merchant vessels, with a gross tonnage of 15,660 tons, and cargo valued at \$2,733,300.

In addition to this he loaned the Government \$167,000. Rivaling Tristram Dalton, of the same town, he owned the finest horses and coaches in the country, and his house was the meeting place for the dignitaries of the land. At the close of the war his money vanished, and he lost all save his Newbury farm, where he continued to reside.

The old home is a splendid example of the houses of that day. It is in a perfect state of preservation, and from its windows one overlooks the river where in the olden days the ships of the Tracys passed to and fro, bearing their loads rich cargo.

Household Hints

A large loofah cut into two or three pieces makes excellent dish washers. A longer one can be kept for cleaning jugs. Loofah is very easy to keep sweet and clean and, being rough in texture, it does the work easily and well.

When the fiber door mat has been shaken and beaten face downwards, and still looks muddy and dull, rub it with a thick cloth, or loofah, dipped in hot or cold water, rinsing out the cloth constantly. It will make the mat look quite fresh and clean.

Add a little vinegar to the enamel when cleaning gas stoves. The polish will be better.

Nothing will make the front door cleaner than a rub all over with a wet chamois leather. It takes all the soot spots off without smearing, and does not injure the paint. No soap need be used. This applies to any painted surface.

A polish for silver and plated articles can be made by taking half a pound each of whiting, soda, and common yellow soap. Cut the soap up into very small pieces, put all into an old saucépan and let it stand on the fire till all is dissolved and smooth. Then add 2 cups of water, 1 cup of salt, and lard together, sift the sugar and lard together, and boil the flour with the sugar, dissolve the soda in the hot water and pour into the milk, stir in the flour, raisins and the egg. Bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes.

Eggs in Tomato Cups

Make firm red tomatoes into cups by carefully scooping out center with a sharp knife or teaspoon, drop an egg in each, dust with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, speck of pepper, dash of paprika and 1 teaspoon minced parsley or grated cheese. Fill with cream sauce, cover with buttered crumbs, and bake 20 minutes. Serve with the remainder of the cream sauce poured around.

Stuffed Apples

Select medium sized Jonathan apples. Core and hollow out with a French vegetable knife, or a teaspoon, being careful to preserve shape and not pierce skin. Refill with cooked oatmeal. Add 1 cup sugar. Bake in a medium oven.

Evening Scarfs Caught at the Wrist

The scarf of tulle, worn in the evening, has a habit of slipping from the shoulders unless held in some way. In order that it may remain in place, yet appear floating and light, loops are formed at the ends through which the hands are slipped. This catches the scarf to the wrists, and keeps it in place, while leaving the hands free. White, palest blue, rose, lavender, silver and gold tissue are loveliest for evening scarfs.

Some Pleasant Fields of Collecting

LONDON, England—In an interesting article on "The Small Collector of Old Oak," which appeared in The Connoisseur, Mr. Fred Roe, R. I. writes: "It is frequently asserted that the countryside has long been worked dry, but even in these days of competitive search the reverse is constantly proved to be the case. A very few months ago a dog-kennel was brought to light in an Essex town, made by some bucolic vandal out of rare Fifteenth Century lime panels—a most pathetic sight for the antiquary. Enough remained to serve as specimens for the small collector of early oak, but how much or how many had been cut about or wantonly destroyed! . . . An equally remarkable but hitherto unrecorded instance occurred within the scope of my own observation, when four exquisite Fifteenth Century chest-panels were discovered in one of the Home Counties, serving as doors to a rabbit-hutch, the find in the latter instance being all the more extraordinary as the panels in question were carved with flamboyant tracery, and furthermore adorned with the undefaced arms of France Modern . . . One of the most pleasant fields of collecting lies in the acquisition of odd panels—not medieval rarities of the scarce type which has just been mentioned, but the more customary wafers from some chest or cupboard which has gone rickety and been destroyed as a whole. There are quantities of these still to be obtained, many of them of great beauty of conception and execution, and full of education for the student of design. But the market value nowadays seldom bears the same ratio as what it did a decade or two since. One may still wander among the older quarters of Rouen and conjecture by what means it would be possible for a small collector to acquire specimens of the flamboyant panels which decorate the doors of certain desecrated churches there. Some years ago an enterprising individual, not altogether unconnected with the blacksmith's calling in that ancient city, realized that such fragmentary specimens possessed a monetary value. He procured and stocked a vast quantity of examples, mainly Flamboyant Gothic or Renaissance in character, torn down during so-called sweeping improvements—in fact, practically made a corner in these artistic scraps, and then proceeded to dispose of them at the not very exorbitant rate of eight francs a panel. In less than a year's time the stock was nearly gone, and on the last occasion when I visited the place there was a very sensible scarcity, the price ranging as high as £4 for a single specimen . . .

"Humorous aspects are not unfrequently blended with the romance which small collectors encounter when enjoying the pleasures of the chase. A few months before the commencement of the Great War, I assisted in the acquisition of a very pretty Carolean dressing-table in . . . the Chelmsford division of Essex. The piece in question was enameled white, and its top was covered with a strip of common American cloth; but in spite of these embellishments, as well as the fact that the table was elevated on struts of firewood to keep the damp from rising to the stretchers, its good proportions and lines were unmistakable. It was also undoubtedly a genuine antique, though its companion pieces were three modern abominations of iron.

"An approach was made in due form, but, as is usual in such cases, the proprietress of the establishment absolutely refused to move in the matter without her good man's consent. He was accordingly summoned from his task of thinning an adjacent hedge, and promptly offered to sell the old table for two shillings down, in order to replace it with a new one. 'But you can't expect it to be carried to the station for that,' he added. This was only reasonable, so an inclusive sum was paid to cover carriage, and the American cloth was ruled out of the bargain in response to the dame's desire. The ex-proprietor . . . then inquired if we really liked such 'mucky old things.' An affirmative answer quickly produced a small pistol from the man's pocket. 'I've seen this kickin' about in the quickset hedge for weeks,' he volunteered, 'but never thought of liftin' it till today. You can have it for sixpence.'

"Yes! that little silver-mounted pocket 'barber' engraved with the monogram J. J., and probably a custom-made officer's weapon, had evidently lain concealed among the hedge-roots ever since some desperate affray or smuggling raid early in the Nineteenth Century. What lost histories are those of the Carolean table and that cast-away Georgian pistol, and what imaginative romances might be woven round these lonely forgotten relics!"

Corn Soup

Chop $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of corn, add 1 cup of water and simmer for 20 minutes, then rub through a sieve. Scald 1 cup of milk with a thin slice of onion. When the corn is ready, remove the onion from the milk, add the corn, corn with a roux made of 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 tablespoon of flour, and season. Double the recipe for four people.

Grapefruit Jelly

Dissolve 1 package of gelatine in 1 cup of warm water, add 3 cups of strained grapefruit juice, and 1 tablespoon of sugar. Let come to boiling point, but do not boil, remove from the fire and pour into a square porcelain mold. Chill. Serve with nut dressing on large lettuce leaves.

Wedgwood Pottery and Its Story

Many museums have interesting collections of old Wedgwood. Probably the most complete collection is in that in the museum adjoining the Wedgwood factories in Staffordshire, England. The curator there loves to tell the story of its founding and growth. He began as a laborer in the potteries, and has worked his way up to be guardian of the veterans in perfect types. Many of the rare and beautiful specimens he has himself dug up in the grounds, where, from time to time since 1750, they were thrown out as broken, useless debris. The recovery of these bits, their preservation and classification, together with valuable donations made by English families who have inherited rare specimens, have not only placed at the disposal of those interested the absorbing history of Wedgwood, in a notable object lesson, but has made the modern Wedgwood what it is—one of the most beautiful varieties of tableware in the market today.

Josiah Wedgwood is said to have been the first English potter—counting from the Roman time to the first quarter of the Eighteenth Century—who made vases to be used for pure decoration. Chelsea, Worcester, and Derby were just then beginning to make porcelain. In Wedgwood's day it was the rule for young men of title and wealth to go abroad, and the souvenirs which they brought back with them, such as pictures and vases, helped to form a taste for the antique in England. Then, too, books on Greek art were being written by English travelers. Josiah Wedgwood had a natural bent for the pure line and classic subjects,

THE HOME FORUM

Practical Christianity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is the practice of Christianity, or practical Christianity. It is the religion of Christ Jesus. It is the understanding of Truth, and the application of this understanding to the problems of everyday life. If the epistles of the disciples of Jesus and those of Paul be studied, it will be found that throughout every one of them runs the admonition to be practical, to apply the truth as one received it, to put it to use as a talent lent by God. "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves," is how James makes the demand; and Paul gave to the Corinthian church with exquisite tenderness the injunction: "Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you." Christianity in theory is wonderful; Christianity in practice means the healing of the sick, the regenerating of the sinner, the destruction of the belief of death; in short, Christianity in its highest sense is the proving that man is the spiritual idea of God.

The Founder of Christianity, Jesus of Nazareth, was the most reasonable of men. He was not a mystic nor a dreamer; he was the most practical of men. And whatever Christ Jesus taught mankind about God, he taught them for a practical purpose. With him theory and practice became identical. Jesus knew that what the world needed was absolute knowledge, accurate knowledge of God. He knew that the world's theories and speculations, no matter how eminent the authority from which they originated, were of no permanent value to the human race, because they were based on fundamentally wrong premises. And so he set himself to elucidate the Christ or Truth, thereby revealing the absolute or scientific knowledge of reality, which he referred to as his Father, God. A man, instructed by Christian Science, finds a glorious revelation of God in the Gospels; he finds the truth there, stated so positively that he is able to heal the belief

of disease through it as he grasps it. But the difficulty for men before the discovery of Christian Science was to find for themselves in the Bible the truth which heals. One of the aims of Christian Science is to bring to mankind the key which will open the Gospels to them, for the revelation of God was not the work of any one man or of any single period. It has been a gradual evolution, a steadily growing perception of the Christ to human consciousness. But Jesus the Christ stands out as peculiarly the Master-metaphysician, in that he, in an extraordinary degree, understood the perfect union which exists between spiritual man and God.

Christianity, then, is impossible without scientific knowledge of God. The divine Principle, God, must be known; and the extent of the knowledge a man possesses of divine Principle is the exact measure of his Christianity. Mrs. Eddy states the position exactly, when she writes, on page 111 of Science and Health: "The Principle of divine metaphysics is God; the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error; its rules demonstrate its Science." God, then, must be known. And Christian Science teaches that God is infinite in every one of the attributes of His divine nature. Just reflect what this means. It is a declaration of the truth that good is omnipotent, that Truth is omnipotent, that Life is eternal, that the divine Principle, Love, is the only cause. It gives a human being some work to grasp but slightly the significance of even one of these everlasting facts. But the grasping of them and the putting of them into practice is Christianity. Take the truth that God is infinite good. Does the material world believe that? Does it not appear as though the bulk of humanity was convinced that so-called evil often occupies among men a larger sphere of influence than good? There is no doubt that men believe evil to be as real and as powerful at times as good. It is

the express purpose of Christianity to destroy the belief of evil; but this simply cannot be done scientifically and radically until individuals come to spiritually understand that God, or good, is infinite, without an opposite in reality; that good is the only power in existence. The human mind has been so educated along speculative lines that it is continually questioning spiritual truth, and a man has as a rule to be convinced through practical example or demonstration. That is a reasonable way; and it is how Christian Science proves to the human consciousness that the knowledge of good destroys the belief in evil.

Suppose a man felt himself exposed to an outburst of malice, seeming to come from a personal source. How should he, as a scientific Christian, meet it? By an outburst of anger? By the bitterness of resentment? By the scorn of pride? By the fury of will power? All of these methods are the ways of human frailty; they will lead him into sorrow, or regret, or likely enough sickness. The Christian way is, while not ignoring the error but having recognized it as such, to reduce it through the understanding of Principle to its native nothingness. If good be infinite, then good is all that really can be known by man. Evil in any form, malice included, is a false belief of the human mind that good is not infinite. But a false belief is precisely what it is,—nothing. Through reasoning thus from an absolutely true basis, the belief in malice is destroyed; and he who would be malicious is blessed through the Christian's perception of Truth.

It is the same with the belief called sickness. Good, which is infinite, has no inharmony within its perfect activity. Love, which is omnipresent and the one and only cause, never creates anything but what brings happiness and peace and joy to all mankind. Sickness is a false belief arising from the misunderstanding that matter is causative, whereas matter is the supposititious counterfeit of some idea of Mind. The belief must therefore be met by denying its reality in the absolute sense; and the Christian is putting his spiritual understanding into practice when he does so and thereby heals the sick. On page 283 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "We must receive the divine Principle in the understanding, and live it in daily life; and unless we do, we can no more demonstrate Science, than we can teach and illustrate geometry by calling a curve a straight line or a straight line a sphere."

It has been said of Gray that he was a poet's poet, indeed that he went near fulfilling the companion which Dryden made of the poet to the gunsmith, who gives to the iron and the silver its real preciousness by its workmanship he bestows upon it. Isaac D'Israeli, on the other hand, saw in him a literary historian such as



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Church at Stoke Poges, Scene of Gray's Elegy

It has been said of Gray that he was a poet's poet, indeed that he went near fulfilling the companion which Dryden made of the poet to the gunsmith, who gives to the iron and the silver its real preciousness by its workmanship he bestows upon it. Isaac D'Israeli, on the other hand, saw in him a literary historian such as

the world had never known, and thought that if he had devoted himself to philosophic criticism he would have proved superior to Warton. His famous poem, which, at the insistence of Mason he called an Elegy, was inspired by the churchyard at Stoke.

"There he saw the ivied tower, the rugged elms, the dark yew-tree; and

the moldering turf," and there "the swallows live and twitter; the sheep-bells tinkle down the lanes, fragrant with violets; and across the boughs the gleam of cattle breaks and vanishes".

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,

Mme. Sand's Georgics

"I had been once in arrears with Mme. Sand," Sainte-Beuve writes in "Causeries du Lundi," from the French by E. J. Trechmann. "I do not know why I had been remiss in reading her latest novels; not that I had not heard them very well spoken of, but I have known so long that Mme. Sand is an author of the greatest talent, that all her novels contain superior parts of description, situ-

ation and analysis, that in all, even in those which turn out least agreeably, there are original characters, charming paintings, introductions full of attractions; I have known all that so long, that I said to myself: It is always the same, and, in what she does today, she pursues her path of invention, of boldness and adventure. But, like all Paris, I went to see 'Le Champ' at the Odéon; that sent me back to the novel with the same title and to that pastoral vein which the authoress discovered a little time ago; and then taking up her three or four novels last published, I was astonished to find a connected plan carried through, quite new composition, a real perfection. I had unexpectedly entered an oasis of verdure, purity and freshness. I was delighted, and only then did I understand this sentence in a letter she wrote last year, from her province of Berry, to one of her lady friends who was teasing her about her politics: '... ah! no, I am studying Virgil and learning Latin.'"

"Mme. Sand was better employed last year, in her native Berry, than in reading Virgil's 'Georgics.' Sainte-Beuve continues, "she was reproducing with her pen the Georgics of those central provinces of France, in a series of pictures of an incomparable richness and delicacy. She always loved to paint her native countryside; she described it in 'Valentine,' in 'André,' in a hundred places; but here she does not treat us to mere slices of landscapes at intervals and by snatches, as if to form a background to other scenes; she embraces country life itself; like our good ancestors ... she renders it with plenitude." "Our modern literature is, then, thanks to Mme. Sand, in possession of a few pictures of very French pastoral and Georgics. And, on this subject, I was thinking of the singular course which the picturesque kind has followed with us. In the Seventeenth Century the feeling for the picturesque in nature was hardly born, it was not detached nor developed, and, if we except the good and great Le Fontaine, we have no living and speaking picture to admire in that period. The Marquise de Rambouillet was accustomed to say, 'Refined minds that love Belles-Lettres never find their satisfaction in the country.' This impression was long-lived; the whole Seventeenth Century and part of the Eighteenth abode more or less by this idea of Mme. de Rambouillet, which is that of every polished and above all spirituelle society. Mme. de Sevigne, in her park, saw little beyond her tall avenues, and then only saw them through the light of mythology and devices."

"To tell the truth, this chant is only a recitative, broken off and taken up at pleasure. Its irregular form and its intonations that violate all the rules of musical art make it impossible to describe. But it is none the less a noble song, and so appropriate is it to the nature of the work it accompanies, to the gait of the oxen, to the peace of the fields, and to the simplicity of the men who sing it, that no genius unfamiliar with the tillage of the earth, and no man except an accomplished laborer of our part of the country, could repeat it. At the season of the year when there is no work or stir about except that of the plowman, this strong, sweet refrain rises like the voice of the breeze, to which the key it is sung to gives some resemblance. Each phrase ends with a long trill, the final note of which is held with incredible strength of breath, and rises a quarter of a tone, sharping systematically. It is barbaric, but possesses an unspeakable charm, and anybody, once accustomed to hear it, cannot conceive of another song taking its place at the same hour and in the same place, without striking a discord."

"The old laborer worked slowly, silently, and without waste of effort. His docile team were in no greater haste than he; but, thanks to the undistracted steadiness of his toil and the judicious expenditure of his strength, his furrow was as soon plowed as that of his son, who was driving, at some distance from him, for less vigorous oxen through a more stubborn and stony piece of ground."

"My attention was next caught by a fine spectacle, a truly noble subject for a painter. At the other end of the field a fine young youth was driving a magnificent team of four pairs of young oxen, through whose somber coats glanced a ruddy, glow-like flame. ... They were what is called 'newly

the lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. The ploughman homeward plods his weary way, And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight, And all the air a solemn stillness holds, Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight, And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower, The moping owl does to the moon complain Of such as wandering near her secret bower, Molest her ancient solitary reign.

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Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Back Bay Postal Station
BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR
All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England
Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within daily, 12 cents a week, 60 cents a month.
In Boston Postal District

Daily, one year, \$7.25; six months, \$3.65; three months, \$1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 2 cents.

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Check, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society

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The Plowmen of Berry

"I was walking along the edge of a field, which some peasants were preparing to sow," writes George Sand in the first of the series of pastoral tales in which she depicted her native Berry. "The space was vast . . . the landscape, too, was vast and framed in a great sweep of green, slightly reddened by the approach of autumn.

"A child of six or seven years old . . . wearing round his shoulders, over his blouse, a sheepskin that made him look like a little Saint John the Baptist out of a Renaissance picture, was running along in the furrow beside the plow. . . . The whole scene was beautiful in its grace and strength; the landscape, the man, the child, the oxen under the yoke; and in spite of the mighty struggle by which the earth was subdued, a deep feeling of peace and sweetness reigned over all. Each time an obstacle was surmounted and the plow resumed its even, solemn progress, the laborer, whose pretended violence was but a trial of his strength, and an outlet for his energy, instantly regained that serenity . . . and looked with fatherly pleasure toward his child, who turned to smile back at him.

"Then the young father would raise his manly voice in the solemn and melancholy chant that ancient tradition transmits, not indeed to all plowmen indiscriminately, but to those who are most perfect in the art of exciting and sustaining the spirit of battle while at work. This song, which was probably sacred in its origin, and to which mysterious influences must once have been attributed, is still thought to possess the virtue of putting animals on their mettle, allaying their irritation, and of beguiling the weariness of their long

"yoked" oxen. The man who drove that had formerly been given up to pasture, and was filled with old tree stumps; and his youth and energy, and his eight half-broken animals, hardly sufficed for the Herculean task.

"A child of six or seven years old . . . wearing round his shoulders, over his blouse, a sheepskin that made him look like a little Saint John the Baptist out of a Renaissance picture, was running along in the furrow beside the plow. . . . The whole scene was beautiful in its grace and strength; the landscape, the man, the child, the oxen under the yoke; and in spite of the mighty struggle by which the earth was subdued, a deep feeling of peace and sweetness reigned over all. Each time an obstacle was surmounted and the plow resumed its even, solemn progress, the laborer, whose pretended violence was but a trial of his strength, and an outlet for his energy, instantly regained that serenity . . . and looked with fatherly pleasure toward his child, who turned to smile back at him.

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hard toil. It is not enough to guide them skillfully, to trace a perfectly straight furrow, and to lighten their labor by raising the plowshare or driving it into the earth; no man can be a consummate husbandman who does not know how to sing to his oxen, and that is an art that requires taste and especial gifts.

"To tell the truth, this chant is only a recitative, broken off and taken up at pleasure. Its irregular form and its intonations that violate all the rules of musical art make it impossible to describe.

"But it is none the less a noble song, and so appropriate is it to the nature of the work it accompanies, to the gait of the oxen, to the peace of the fields, and to the simplicity of the men who sing it, that no genius unfamiliar with the tillage of the earth, and no man except an accomplished laborer of our part of the country, could repeat it. At the season of the year when there is no work or stir about except that of the plowman, this strong, sweet refrain rises like the voice of the breeze, to which the key it is sung to gives some resemblance.

"Each phrase ends with a long trill, the final note of which is held with incredible strength of breath, and rises a quarter of a tone, sharping systematically. It is barbaric, but possesses an unspeakable charm, and anybody, once accustomed to hear it, cannot conceive of another song taking its place at the same hour and in the same place, without striking a discord.

Kinship of the Finest Things of All Nations

There is, as a matter of fact, nothing in the art of China and Japan that a person really trained in European art cannot appreciate. I mean a patient, open-minded person whose eye has kept something of the adventurous quality. In studying painting in its most diverse manifestations, I am increasingly impressed with the kinship existing between the finest things of whatever nation or time. The other day I noted the wind-blown reeds in the foreground of Ruydesel's "Mill" at Amsterdam, and was struck by a vague resemblance. The touch and the feeling, on reflection, were identical with that of certain reeds in a Kano painting that of certain reeds in a Kano painting.

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La Farge tells how

"La Farge, as a fitting gift for the Japanese critic Okakura Kakuzo, procured him the view of some fine Rembrandt etchings. To them the pilgrim knelt and said: 'This is what the great Chinese black-and-white masters tried to do.' Frank Jewett Mather Jr.

The First Star

The sun sinks behind the summit of the Downs, and slender streaks of purple are drawn along above them. A shadow comes forth from the cliff: a dusk dwells on the water; something

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DEC. 26, 1916

EDITORIALS

Plea of the Brewers

IN AN interview with a reporter for a St. Louis daily newspaper, late in November, August A. Busch, of that city, one of the most prominent brewers in the United States, said that much might be done to counteract prohibition sentiment by strict enforcement of all excise laws, discontinuance of bars in saloons, abolition of treating, and the elimination of the lawless saloonkeeper, through the cooperation of brewers to that end. From one extreme of the country to the other, that section of the press which does not look to liquor advertising for revenue has pronounced the Busch reform program belated and futile. It is conceded in some quarters that, if the brewers had awakened earlier to the peril confronting their industry, the prohibition wave might not so soon have attained its present height and strength, but in other quarters doubt is freely expressed as to whether the business, by reason of its very nature, could, in any event, have been different from what it is. Being what it is, the conclusion is that the end it is facing is inevitable.

It is an interesting phase of the liquor situation, which, by the way, is exhibiting demoralization on all sides, that George O. Wippern, secretary of the Missouri Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, moved by the Busch interview, lays blame for the growth and spread of prohibition sentiment on the shoulders of the brewers. "If the brewers had not fought the conscientious saloonkeepers in their attempt to limit the number of saloons in proportion to population," he asserts, "we would not today be confronted with so menacing a condition." Mr. Wippern agreed with Mr. Busch's argument against treating, but said that the elimination of the bar from saloons could not result in any benefit, as all customers would have to be served at tables. He offered as a means of checking, and perhaps stopping, the prohibition wave, the limiting of saloons to one to every 500 of population. Applied to St. Louis, this would reduce the number of saloons in that community from 2300 to about 1500.

Colonel Gustave Pabst, of Milwaukee, another of the country's most conspicuous brewers, at a convention of representatives of his trade in Cleveland recently, declared that he stood for prompt prosecution of violators of the liquor laws, greater discrimination on the part of local authorities in the granting of licenses, and fewer saloons, as means of countering the prohibition movement. Following this statement, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Milwaukee, obtained an interview with W. H. Austin, assistant to the president of the United States Brewers Association and secretary of the Wisconsin Brewers Association, who spoke for himself and for his official superior, Colonel Pabst. In his opening statement he said that the brewers of the United States are in earnest in their desire for reform in the liquor trade. "They stand ready," he said, "to back any reasonable movement for the enforcement of existing laws, and, if these do not cover the need, they are ready to aid in the enactment of laws that will."

The answer to these professions and promises is, of course, Too late! If the brewers ever had an opportunity to save a traffic that must necessarily expose its viciousness in time, that opportunity was lost long ago. Like other spokesmen for the liquor interests, Mr. Austin seems possessed of a confused and oblique sense of the attitude of the decent citizenship of the United States, and of the world, toward the business for which he speaks. "The whole question," he says, "centers primarily around law enforcement." The law is, and long has been, almost entirely on the side of the liquor traffic.

The business of the brewers, according to Mr. Austin, "is on the same basis as every other business." He compares it, by way of illustration, to the wholesale grocery business. The comparison of the brewing with any ordinary mercantile business will not stand. The brewing trade, in fact, should not be classified with legitimate business at all. It is a legalized privilege, a legalized burden upon the community, without any right to existence, except that which it obtains through a pernicious licensing system, against which the best sentiment of the Nation is at war.

"We want real citizens," continues Mr. Austin, "men who take a pride in their country and its laws, to own the saloons." Real citizens, men who take a pride in their country and its laws, men who have respect for their neighbors, men who have respect for themselves, will not engage, or continue, in a trade that blights manhood, womanhood, childhood and nationhood.

The brewers' view of the situation with which they are trying to cope is a perverted one. Perhaps, everything considered, it could not be otherwise.

Australia's Repatriation Scheme

FROM the statement recently made by Mr. Arthur Baileu of Melbourne, one of the Board of Trustees of the Australian Repatriation Fund, it is clear that preparations for the reinstatement of the returned soldier in civil life, throughout the Commonwealth, are making good progress. The Repatriation Fund is, of course, a national fund, governed by Act of Parliament, and its scope was well indicated by Mr. Baileu when he said, in the course of his statement, that it had nothing to do with men while they were soldiers, but that it had everything to do with them when they became, once more, civilians, and desired to be reestablished in civil life.

The problem is a great and important one, and the Australian authorities deserve the utmost commendation for the energy and promptitude with which they have taken it in hand. As far back as last January, the State

Government of New South Wales had set aside special areas for cultivation by returned soldiers; and these efforts were promptly supplemented by private landowners, who gave large tracts of land, in one instance amounting to thousands of acres, for the same purpose. The trustees of the Repatriation Fund, however, will not confine themselves to the settlement of returned soldiers on the land. This will, indeed, only be a comparatively small part of their task. As Mr. Baileu explained, they have a comprehensive scheme of work ready to launch the moment it is required, and in the drawing up of this they have had the help of the leading manufacturers as well as that of the unions in Melbourne, and they anticipate only the most cordial cooperation when they come to discuss the question with the industrial interests in other states.

One of the great problems they have to face is, of course, the uncertainty, arising from many causes, as to how many men will return. It is still uncertain how many will leave Australia before the war is over, and many of those who go may elect to settle down in the United Kingdom, or may even go to one of the other Dominions. The trustees are, however, wisely reckoning on their being called upon to supply the needs of at least 100,000, and are laying their plans accordingly. The chief need in the work as a whole, at the present moment, seems to be for the establishment of a comprehensive and uniform policy throughout all the states of the Commonwealth. No doubt this will be secured at an early date.

Richmond, Va., as a Money Center

WHEN, under the new Federal banking and currency law, Richmond, Va., two years ago was named a Federal Reserve city for a region comprising Virginia, the District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina, there was much surprise and some astonishment throughout the rest of the country, for common knowledge of the progress of the capital of the Old South was only general and vague. For many years after the Civil War, Richmond exhibited to the outside world little sign of recovery, and it came to be regarded very widely as a community that had seen its best days. Nevertheless, it was making slow but steady headway in the middle '70s, both in business and in population, and by the close of the '80s those familiar with the facts knew it to be prosperous and promising in every way. Once on the right road its recovery was rapid. The census of 1900 gave its population as 85,050. The United States Census Bureau on July 1, 1915, credited it with a population of 154,674. Impoverished and practically bankrupt fifty years earlier, the assessed valuation of taxable property of Richmond in 1916 is now \$156,403,604.

One of the most remarkable things about the recovery and growth of Richmond is the progress it has made as a financial center. When its selection as a Federal Reserve city was questioned and criticized, it was soon established that Richmond had become the banking headquarters for practically the entire eastern region of the South. The latest report of the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond shows its present total resources to be \$42,173,291, with \$18,340,690 in Federal Reserve notes in circulation. The banks of Richmond, according to local reports, are "full of money," showing an increase between the comptroller's calls of Sept. 12 and Nov. 7 of \$12,042,304 in deposits, making the deposits in all of the national banking institutions of the city foot up a total of \$82,039,042. The monthly bank clearings of the city have passed the \$100,000,000 mark.

Progress is not, however, confined to material things in the city on the James. The municipality is well conducted; the streets are clean; the buildings, public and private, display taste; civic advancement is studied and encouraged by numerous organizations; the sale of liquor has been discontinued; slums are being eliminated; so that Richmond has become, not only one of those cities of the United States in which it is profitable to do business, but one in which it is pleasurable to reside.

Canadian Shipbuilding

THERE is manifest a great renewal of interest and activity in shipbuilding along the seacoasts and the Great Lakes in Canada. The industry is attracting capital and employing labor in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec; in Ontario and in British Columbia. In the latter Province there has been a persevering movement to establish and equip shipyards, not only for production in anticipation of a demand for tonnage, sure to come with world peace, but for the fresh impetus the industry will give to lumbering, mining, and smelting. As in the United States, shipbuilding, up to the outbreak of the European war, had been steadily declining for decades. In Canada the trade began to show signs of weakness forty-one years ago. The change from wood to iron, and later to steel construction, was the principal cause of the abandonment of the ways on which many a gallant barque, brigantine, and schooner had been built. In this particular the story of the eastern Canadian is the story of the Maine coast.

At the present time there are thirty-five vessels being built at Yarmouth, N. S., all of wood. Twenty-five vessels are on order in the shipbuilding yards of Vancouver, B. C., of which number four are to be of steel. Material is plentiful in that Province, and there is ground for the hope that the industry, now under full headway, may become permanent. Two steel ships are under construction at Toronto, on Lake Ontario, one for a United States, the other for a Norwegian firm. These are items in a contract that calls for four vessels, to cost \$4,800,000 and to be delivered in 1918.

The ships building in Canada, East, Central and West, are not of the largest, or even of the larger type. It may be said that they are vessels intended to constitute at first an emergency ocean-going merchant fleet, but destined eventually for coastwise trade. The British Columbian boats are for the most part 225 feet long, 42 feet beam, with a capacity for carrying 1,500,000 feet of lumber, and cost on an average \$150,000 complete. The Canadian yards are not, at present, numerous or

ample enough to take care promptly of the shipbuilding contracts offered, but this is a condition that can be quickly remedied. Already, in fact, preparation is being made for the accommodation of business which is expected to reach the proportions of a boom.

Gray

DR. JOHNSON said of Gray, in his "Lives of the Poets," that "He has a kind of strutting dignity, and is tall by walking on tiptoe." Dr. Goldsmith said of Dr. Johnson, that, if he wrote a story, "all the little minnows would talk like great whales." David Garrick said of Dr. Goldsmith that he "wrote like an angel, and talk'd like poor Poll." So does the battalions of the critic drive the shuttlecock of the author to and fro, in a game without an end. What Gray would have said of Johnson, if the occasion had been provided, we have not the opportunity of knowing, but if we may judge by what he did say, on occasion, of Lord Sandwich or Lord Holland, without provocation, it may be taken for granted that it would have left little to the imagination. The fact is that Gray, like all people devoted to a few friends, had little affection to spare for hoī polloī. He was a literary epicure, with an ear trying words, as Job puts it, as the mouth tastes meat.

At the same time it has to be admitted that the standard of scholarship, on the Cam, when the second and the third George reigned, was by no means what it has since become, whilst the academic morality left much to be desired, if we may judge from the fact that Gray, having obtained the chair of Modern History, at the University, through the good offices of the Duke of Grafton, held it, for three years, without delivering a single lecture. The episode is one, indeed, which can only be matched by an incident in the career of a famous barrister in the succeeding century. This gentleman was found by a friend, riding in the park, on a day when the courts were filled with cases for which he was known to have accepted briefs. Charged by his friend with neglecting his clients' interests, the culprit replied, with sardonic humor, that having been retained for more cases than he could possibly conduct, he was exhibiting an unimpeachable impartiality in refraining from conducting any. In like manner it may be true, as his biographers insist, that Gray's failure to fulfill his duties overwhelmed him with uneasiness, and that he was always considering the desirability of resigning the appointment, but the fact remains that he never did resign it, but to the end went on trying words with his ear.

Gray paid his debt to the Duke with an Ode, the "Ode for Music," which was "performed," on the day, in the following year, when the installation of the Duke, as Chancellor, took place in the Senate House. As usual the critics differed in their estimates, the most noncommittal of these being that of Hurd, who observed that Mr. Gray's effort was "much above the rate of such things," an appreciation about equal to the discovery of Tindal that the maiden speech of the Great Commoner was more ornamental than those of Demosthenes and less diffuse than those of Cicero, an estimate which drew from Macaulay the wrathful and caustic comment that such an observation was about as valuable as announcing that a man was taller than the Polish Count or shorter than the giant O'Brien.

Anyway the Duke got his Ode, and Gray got his professorship, with the result that one admiring critic, at any rate, has poured out his regrets for the lost treasures of the never delivered lectures. Now that Gray was an omnivorous reader and a fine scholar there is no need to question, but without being in any way so contemptuous of the specialist as Chuang Tzu, it is permissible to hold the pious opinion that a gentleman who had, in his own words, "dipped into" Froissart and the Chaucerians might have been somewhat deficient as a University lecturer on Modern History. He knew much no doubt, and knew much well, but he seemed unable to give it to the world. It was, indeed, the case of the mountaineer in labor. He produced only one thin volume of word paintings, including a single poem which, it is tolerably safe to say, will last as long as the English tongue. And that is why men are celebrating this day the second centenary of his birth.

It was presumably this poem, the famous Elegy, which won for Gray the distinguished honor of the offer of Farmer George's laureateship. He was to be the successor of that remarkable poet Colley Cibber, the gentleman who improved Shakespeare by rewriting him so as to remove his blemishes, and to whom we owe such profoundly Shakespearean lines as,

"Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on,
or
Conscience, avaunt! Richard's himself again."

Whether it was that the Ode to the Duke of Grafton had sufficed to fill him with qualms on the subject of the royal birthday odes, or whatever the exact cause may have been, Gray refused "the bays," which were incontinently placed, by the Lord Chamberlain, on the brow of a certain Mr. Whitehead, whose genius could not obtain even so much as a mention in Johnson's lives, and whose talent has gone almost unrecognized, even by those literary advertisers, the editors of the dictionaries of quotations.

Not but that Gray had his critics as it was. Charles James Fox said, with delightful humor, of "The Bard," hurling his fulminations at Edward and men, from a rock on Snowdon, that he was afraid the King could never have taken in, at one recitation, all the irritated gentleman was saying; whilst the great doctor declared, with almost withering common sense, that the appeal to "Father Thames," in the lines on Eton College, for information as to who drives the hoop or throws the ball, was quite futile, in the light of the fact that "Father Thames" had no better means of knowing than the poet himself.

All of which really amounts to this, that Gray's art resembled a cameo, delicately and perfectly cut, but without a spark of real genius in the workmanship, if genius is to be defined in terms of doing what you must rather than what you can. Thus one fine morning, walking

near by Cambridge, the poet suddenly turned to his companion and murmured,

"There pipes the wood-lark, and the song-thrush there
Scatters his loose notes in the waste of air."

All of which is very exquisite, but it has not one sign of impromptu. It was just so with Gray's letters. He painted Italy like an old missal illuminator working with his golds, and reds, and blues. Genoa with its oil-paper windows, Turin gleaming with marble, Naples hedged about with myrtle and with fig trees. All of which, again, is very beautiful, but beautiful with the talent of the scholar rather than with the genius of the artist.

The one exception, of course, is the Elegy, and of the Elegy it may be said with Johnson, "Had Gray written often thus, it would have been vain to blame, and useless to praise him."

Notes and Comments

CONNOISSEURS in matters of art, nota bene: The Gazette des Beaux Arts has resumed publication. The oldest of French art periodicals, its reappearance after two years' silence, calls for congratulations to the editor, M. Theodore Reinach. The second volume of the index to the 100 volumes of the first fifty years' publications also is completed. It deals with illustrations, and is a work of art in itself.

"EVERY man is green when you get him out of his own pasture" is one of the latest Missouri proverbs. And yet, "What he needs is a change of pasture" is a saying that has done service in that State for many years. Perhaps the two are not irreconcilable, however, if we assume, as we should, that it does a man no harm to have his greenness removed.

THE welcome given the French munition workers in Glasgow and the Clyde district strongly impressed them. It was evidently very well organized and very hearty. Some of the Scottish girls handed their French visitors souvenirs, in the shape of a cap and overall and a box of Glasgow rock. The French recognized, both north and south of the Tweed, the same tremendous determination to carry the thing through which is the characteristic of every munition factory in France. On that point there is certainly nothing to choose between the women of both sides of the Channel. No woman in the British Isles or in France could wish for a more splendid testimony than that given, unsolicited, by the manager of one of the factories to a member of the French party of workers: The women, he said, have saved the country.

WHEN one reads that a "Georgian Song Book" is in the market, one is filled with pleasant expectations until one reads further that among the strong features of its contents are such songs as "Annie Laurie," "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Marseillaise," and "When You and I Were Young, Maggie." These are all right in their way, but they can hardly be called distinctively Georgian.

A RECENT criticism of the work of Frank Brangwyn, the famous artist, that he exhibits good and bad together as if he were "unconscious of the difference between the two," may or may not be justified. At any rate, Mr. Brangwyn cannot lay claim to being exactly original amongst artists in this respect, whether they be artists of the pen or the brush. Many artists and authors have indicated justly enough their best works; many have been quite frank in indicating the "bad outright" and the mediocre; but there are others, and those not a few, who see only swans where there are, alas, all too many geese. Those who admire most the superb genius of Wordsworth, for instance, do most regret, as they turn over the pages of his collected works, that he should have regarded every word he wrote as inspired.

ARE there any "chances" these days for the poor and friendless, but ambitious and determined boy? They are telling of a lad in Chicago, whose name is published along with the details of his experience, who took a humble job in a great industrial concern of that city just thirty years ago, and has been climbing ever since, one step of the ladder at a time, until, within the last few days, he reached the top as general manager of the establishment. Asked for a recipe that might be valuable to other boys, he gave this: "Rise early, work late, play hard, be merry, don't worry, and be good." It isn't the "chance" after all; it's the boy.

AFTER two years of training, a class of forty-one has received diplomas from the New York Nautical School, and the members have gone forth duly qualified to act as officers on United States merchant vessels. It is to be hoped that these young men, trained in engineering and in deck duties, in a school rather than on the high seas, will not have the uphill pull that some college-trained men have had in the business world. One thing arguing for an easier time is that their profession is by no means crowded.

SO MANY things are to be had "ready-made" in these days that it is hardly surprising that the ready-made farm is now advocated in the United States. The advantages of such an institution are evident; still, one must wonder if our forefathers would not have disapproved of the idea, as failing to call for enough initiative and strenuous toil. On the other hand, to be able to start with land which could be made immediately productive should act as an incentive for better farming than the country has ever had.

WITH fresh eggs selling at 65 cents a dozen, potatoes marketed by grange organizations at record prices, and small-community manufacturing made possible by the gasoline engine, winter on New England farms is not the unproductive period it was a quarter of a century ago. Agents for player pianos and automobiles are probably finding Maine as rich a field in these days as Iowa and Kansas.